

# Space defector brings secrets to Britain

By MICHAEL...  
The deputy chief of the Soviet space programme, Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, in Britain. He defected to the West on May 27 while a member of the Russian delegation to the Paris air show, and arrived in London last week.

Mr Fedoseyev, who has been given Government permission to stay here, is under hour armed guard. Security officials fear that the Soviet secret service will attempt to kidnap him or otherwise render him useless to the West.

His defection is regarded as one of the most important for many years. Mr Fedoseyev, aged 52, is credited with a major part in Russia's space exploration. He engineered the current Soyuz space station operation and has intimate knowledge of Soviet space developments.

He has the title of Vice-Minister in charge of space research. [Our Science Correspondent writes: Mr Fedoseyev could possess defence information of great importance to the West. Russia's space programme integrates civil and military developments and although Mr Fedoseyev is known to have been associated with the civil Luna and Soyuz programme developments, it is inevitable that, as Vice-Minister for space research, he will be intimately acquainted with military work.

During the past four years the Russians have developed in their Cosmos series of satellites a number of special military techniques. These include hunter-killers with the ability to change orbit and destroy other satellites, surveillance satellites which can regularly return information to earth in capsules, electronic recovery techniques of many kinds for surveillance information, and at least one type of fractional orbit bomb. The present status of these and other developments are not known with any certainty in the West.

Development of any specialised space technique takes a long time—typically five to seven years. So Mr Fedoseyev could undoubtedly give the planners of Western counter-measures invaluable help. It was believed last night that Mr Fedoseyev "signalled" his intention to defect about a fortnight before flying to Paris for the air show. Though intermediaries in Moscow, Paris and London, he contacted French and British Government officials and let it be known he wanted sanctuary in the west, preferably in Britain. He said he wanted to leave Soviet employ for "both domestic and professional and very personal reasons."

Mr Fedoseyev has a number of friends in this country. Some are connected with the aerospace industry. About 48 hours after his arrival in Paris on May 25 he disappeared from the Soviet camp. The air show had opened the previous day, and he had attended several official ceremonies. On May 28, the Soviet delegation was recalled to Moscow. Mr Fedoseyev, working to a prearranged plan, is believed to have made contact with Western secret service men who took him to a hiding place on the outskirts of Paris. Soviet officials ordered their embassy in Paris to start a search. Extra KGB agents were brought in to organise the hunt, while Soviet agents in West Germany, Belgium, the United States, and Britain were alerted. The Soviet Embassy did not officially notify the French Government that Mr Fedoseyev was missing until June 1, but by then his route to Britain had been laid out.

# Upper lips stiff in Tollygunge

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 20  
Queen in the writing room and presented by visiting lords down from Delhi. The swimming club, too, may not be quite so select as once, but still the White-Parsons family have managed to win the Wood Ward Trophy for the second year running. Jennifer and Lavinia between them are regular contenders for the Viceroy's Medal, and R. V. Briggs and Company reassure the swimmers twice weekly that the water is still pure and good and a sight better to drink than water from most Calcutta taps.

But the existence of the British, or the foreign community in Calcutta, is a precarious one. Armed soldiers mingle with the rascals of Tollygunge, their heavy rifles contrasting with the Raj, with portraits of the Queen and the King on the walls.

Everywhere the notices display the attempt to enforce gentility: servants must not be tipped: bridge and mah-jong must not be played on the verandah during lunch: ladies are reassured that the shirts they can buy at the golf club shop have not run—its simply a new fashion just in from the UK.

Of course, all the clubs that form the hub of the British' breathless social whirl are no longer for Britons alone—economy militates against gentility now that the Raj is past. So the bound volumes of Punch at the Bengal Club are pored over by Sikhs and Latvians, Canberrans and Oskans, the owners for pink gins at the bar of the Bally-

gunge Cricket Club come in a multiplicity of accents. Diplomats' wives love to talk at their three weekly parties of how the Russian and Czech consuls can only confer in secret in the middle of the swimming club's outdoor pool. From opposite sides they leap in, two red herons, to chat in hushed voices together as they do a slow crawl. Then out and dry and back for the more formal side of Iron Curtain's diplomacy.

Polyglot the clubs may have to be, but British in character they will remain. The Tollygunge, Club in particular, though its racing facilities may remind one more of Sedgfield than of Ascot, remains an outpost of the Raj, with portraits of the Queen and the King on the walls.

Money, butter, cheese, and fish—that is the menu for what is hoped will be the last round of Common Market negotiations which will enable Mr Heath to clarify the Community's terms on the main issues affecting British membership.

Agreement could be reached this week, considering the co-operative mood of the EEC, although delay would mean postponement only until early July. Nobody now envisages a breakdown of the talks. The political will to have Britain in the Community is there, but this appears to have led to the postponement for a number of years of some of the more difficult issues, such as sterling, sugar, fish, New Zealand, and the later stages of Britain's budget contribution.

Every available hotel room here is taken up by negotiators, and by more or less obtrusive observers and pressure groups such as New Zealand and Australian officials, and the Irish and the Scandinavians. Everyone is hopefully dug in for suspense, night marathons, topped by celebrations, and history in the raw of a rainy Luxembourg dawn.

M Pompidou could take some of the fun and games out of the proceedings by quickly caving in on New Zealand. But it is doubtful whether this crafty French peasant, which he is at heart, will not insist on giving New Zealand a run before agreeing to the minimum that New Zealand can accept.

Mr Rippon and his team arrived here tonight and will meet the Six tomorrow. Answering questions at the airport, Mr Rippon referred to New Zealand and fish. "We have a great deal at stake to ensure the stability and prosperity of 300 million Europeans. It is in that context that we have to solve the problems of 21 million New Zealanders and 24,000 fishermen."

It is convenient that Mr John Marshall, the New Zealand deputy prime minister, is at hand in Luxembourg. He apparently has a mandate so that he will not need to consult with his Cabinet before deciding whether to bless or damn whatever solutions are produced to safeguard New Zealand's interests.

A great deal of guesswork is being devoted to the attitude that the Six will adopt. It has not all been thought out in advance like the sterling question. Mr Heath and President Pompidou worked out a deal on sterling, which France's partners were simply asked to rubber-stamp.

France has left no one in any doubt that she wants to find a helpful solution on New Zealand, fish, and on the budget, and a great deal of preparatory work has been done. But France's partners are at least being given a chance this time to join in the debate.

The formula for Britain's budget contribution has been around since the Paris summit. Britain has indicated that she will agree to a starting payment of 7 to 8 per cent of the Community's budget. France insists that these contributions must rise to 19 to 20 per cent in six years, and has conceded that there could be another two years of limited budget liability. After that Britain, like the other EEC countries, must pay into the Community budget the proceeds of Customs duties, the levies it charges on food imports from third countries, and a percentage of value added tax.

On fish, the Six may agree to the formula suggested by the EEC commission that the six-mile limit should be maintained for five years. There would also have to be an implied undertaking that the EEC's existing fish agreement would be renewed by the entire Community. Britain would probably accept such a formula.

New Zealand is the 'biggest unknown. France may not want to haggle about butter and cheese at this stage of the political game. But most observers feel that France and the Dutch must put up a good price, for the sake of their own farming lobbies, and must insist that New Zealand markets in Britain must be reduced even before there is a review of New Zealand's future markets in the Community.

They may be more generous in their own offer for New Zealand's sales during the transition period, provided the review comes within two or three years. This would enable the Community to tell its farmers that New Zealand's dairy products need not be a long-term threat in the enlarged Community.

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On thin ice

THE Guild of Professional Toastmasters has asked Scotland Yard to tighten security at banquets and dinners attended by politicians and foreign statesmen. The guild's plea came only a day after a businessman disguised as a waiter entered No. 10 and handed the Prime Minister a petition.

(Whitehall security, page 11)

Girl strangled

TINA GARRINGTON, aged eight, missing since Saturday afternoon, was found strangled yesterday half a mile from her home in Exville Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Her body was in thick undergrowth in a children's playground in Canal Street.

Last baby dies

EIGHT people on a charity walk were rescued by a search party yesterday after spending Saturday night on mist-shrouded Dartmoor. The walkers, five members of the WRAF and three Royal Navy stokers, were cold but otherwise in good condition.

(Local radio helps moor walkers, back page)

Walkers saved on moor

Market negotiators set for final thrust

From HELLA PICK: Luxembourg, June 20

50 held in gang fight

Skinheads and greasers were involved in scuffles with police in a Kent village yesterday after the police had been called to prevent a clash between the two gangs. Fighting broke out between the rival gangs and more than 50 arrests were made.

Sixty Ramsgate skinheads travelled to Minster by train to fight the greasers. But when they arrived at the village railway station they were met by police, who refused to allow them to leave the station. Outside the station about 30 greasers waited to do battle. Some youths managed to climb the fence surrounding the station and fighting broke out.

Police reinforcements from Ramsgate and Margate were called to the village and a series of scuffles took place between police and youths. The youths were taken to Ramsgate police station. Police took possession of sticks and knives.

Ramsgate police said that 56 youths had been arrested, varying in age from 14 to 21. "A number will be charged and the remainder bailed to appear at Ramsgate police station at a later date," said a police spokesman.

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Contact made

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The French police, probably unaware of the true circumstances of the case, began a search but failed to find any trace of Mr Fedoseyev. The KGB also failed. He remained in hiding in various places in and around Paris until last Monday or Tuesday. Then he was

Unwise' tactics

Jones admitted that the dismissal of Mr Dillon might have been unwise of Ford to adopted such tactics before discussions had been held. Jones is as anxious as to prevent the disruption of full-scale strike. The TUC is already being pressed by convenors to support a one-day strike, but Mr Jones only just extricated the TUC from the two-month strike in the spring which costed it more than £1 million in strikes.

At the end of the last week, the Ford management tightened up considerably disciplinary procedures, and climax came last Monday the suspension of Mr Dillon. He alleged to have held unofficial meetings and to taken part in a "demonstration" against the company.

Abortion Act 'meant for pregnant children'

By MALCOLM STUART  
Abortion Act before Mr Steel's, said the present Act was "an affront to our belief in the right to life." He added: "We need an untrammelled inquiry that will seek for a compromise, freed from the brutalisation this Act has brought."

He said that the review body set up under Mrs Justice Lane was severely restricted by its terms of reference and could not challenge the existing conditions for legal abortion.

Mr Abse, speaking at an anti-abortion rally in Birmingham, said the General Medical Council should investigate how the "barrowing and distressing story" became public in apparent defiance of medical codes. There had been apparent breaches of the confidential doctor-patient relationship.

A total of 8,000 people took part in the rally, organised by the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child and the Roman Catholic St Anne's Youth Club in Birmingham.

The girl was made pregnant by a boy aged 13 with whom she has been friendly for several years. Sister Joan Shakespeare, who acts as liaison officer between the Birmingham Pregnancy Advisory Service and the Calthorpe Clinic, said yesterday: "She is an immature girl who looks younger than 12. Although she had some knowledge of sex she had no clear idea of the connection between the sex act and conception."

The girl's mother, speaking on the radio programme "The World This Weekend," said that her doctor referred her daughter to Miss Jessie Muirhead, consultant obstetrician at St Luke's Hospital, Bradford. She examined her for about 10 minutes and said she was well enough and fit enough to have the baby and that was it," the mother said. "I was so upset I could say nothing, but next day I got in touch with Birmingham and they told me to come down at once. My daughter knew she had done wrong but she did not realise what could become of it. You can't expect a 12-year-old girl to carry a baby and then look after it when she had to go to school."

Mr Tom Last, chairman of the Bradford Group hospital management committee, said it was doubtful how long the girl had been pregnant. There could have been a risk to the girl's life if the time was more than three months. "If such a mother had died there could have been a whole lot of trouble. I know Miss Muirhead very well. Such a decision has to be taken by her."

The girl was in fact aborted at 14 weeks. He said he did not think Miss Muirhead was against abortions. No inquiry would be held unless a complaint was made.

A leading opponent of the Abortion Act, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford and a Roman Catholic, said yesterday that Miss Muirhead had "complied with her legal duties under the Act and it is not a case for her to be pilloried." He said he would not even support an automatic right for abortion for young girls who had been raped. "The unborn child is innocent and has a right to life."

Dr Mary Wilson, who performed the abortion, said: "The decision not to operate in Bradford was ridiculous. I can't agree that children should have children. She was immature mentally, physically, and psychologically."

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Grammar schoolgirl Jean Lynch speaking at the anti-abortion rally in Birmingham yesterday

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Yahya holding back on power shift to Bhutto

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Islamabad, June 20

Pakistan's military Government seems to have decided that a simple transfer of power—which, under present conditions, would mean asking Mr Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, to form a Government—is not at the moment feasible.

The party, which won the majority of the Western wing seats on a Socialist platform in December's general election, has in recent weeks been strongly campaigning in the slightly oblique way which is obligatory in Pakistan for an immediate transfer of power. Although the party argued before the civil war that it should be allowed into a coalition central Cabinet with the Awami League on the ground that the league represented only one wing of the national movement, the party now feels that the Awami League formed by the PPP would be at least more representative than continued martial-law government.

Mr Bhutto is putting this view forcefully in a series of

political meetings throughout the Western wing. Last week he met President Yahya Khan to discuss, in Bhutto's words, the principle of the transfer of power, but Yahya and the handful of senior generals who, with the Chief Economic Adviser, constitute the martial-law Government, apparently remain unpersuaded.

The smaller parties are given opposed to Mr Bhutto heading a Government of national salvation and their Urdu-language newspapers have bluntly said so. Articles in the Government-controlled English-language press have also argued against any immediate transfer of power, and these can be taken as reflecting to some extent the regime's thinking.

A recent article in the "Pakistan Times", while describing Mr Bhutto as a reformist patriot rather than a Socialist, stressed that the Pakistan People's Party programme indirectly called into question Pakistan's ideology. It concluded by saying that as yet no

national unifying force existed other than the armed forces.

The military Government's original hope was to round up enough loyal former Awami League members to form a balanced central Cabinet whose Bengali members could be legitimately said to present at least a fair proportion of the people of the Eastern wing. This mission was entrusted to Mrs Akhtar Sulaiman, daughter of the league's founder, but she has failed up to now to recruit more than a few former league National Assembly members, and she recently came out against any early transfer of power in the East.

The PPP has some points in its favour. The party can claim to be the only one in the Western wing which stressed the economic exploitation of East Pakistan, attacking this as the worst aspect of the country's internal colonisation. And while, to some Western observers, Mr Bhutto played a major part in precipitating the civil war by persuading President Yahya into ill-considered moves beginning with the postponement of the Constituent Assembly, this still appears as a legitimate political manoeuvre.

The aim, his followers say, was merely to gain time to persuade the league of the necessity for an alliance between it and the party at the Centre, and of the need for a limited toning-down of demands for Bengali autonomy.

It remains conceivable that the PPP will get its way but most diplomats and other observers here believe that President Yahya's announcement of plans for a political solution, now fixed for June 28, will be another statement of intent to transfer power and will propose arrangements under which the armed forces will retain effective control for the time being.

It is impossible not to feel sorry, in these circumstances, for the party's rank and file. Its election manifesto outlines the dream which motivates many of its members: nationalised banks and industry, shining new agrovilles and cooperative farms, plus such endearing touches as state toy factories producing free toys for poor children.

Mr Khurshid Hassan Meer, member of the National Assembly for Rawalpindi, expresses what is probably the common view. Sheikh Mujib Rahman has not only brought misery on his own people, he says. He has brought suffering also on the people of West Pakistan and adds:

"Do you think we like the extension of martial law and now this talk of a guided democracy of sharing power with the army? Our dreams have gone out of the window."

Although the PPP has the means to cause considerable trouble in Punjab and Sind if its aspirations to power are blocked it is unlikely to do so. Its dislike of the army's power is modified by its militant stand on confrontation with India.

Over Kashmir and other more general issues, Pakistan's sense that she is being harassed by a hostile world press and nations who would not care if she was dismembered or even disappeared, has caused a marked cooling of the ranks.

Current restraints on aid have merely led to a popular feeling that Pakistan can, and perhaps should, do without Western subsidies. At higher levels, the expectation is that there will be some turning round in Western opinion when the Pakistani case has been more fully presented.



Giorgio Almirante waving to the huge crowds in the Piazza del Popolo, Rome, when he spoke of the recent party electoral victory. The Neo-fascists more than doubled their vote in regional and communal elections

## Israel tries to stem tide of unofficial strikes

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 20

After an agony of ideological doubt, Mrs Meir's Labour Government has used emergency regulations to order 5,500 hospital workers back to work. It was the boldest move yet taken to stem a tide of unofficial strikes that caused Mrs Meir to remark after a midnight Cabinet meeting on Thursday: "The house is on fire."

The move seems to have worked. Early this morning, representatives of 6,000 striking electricity workers, who had threatened to turn off all power this week, decided to go back. The hospital workers obeyed the order issued under regulations dating from British mandatory times, and thousands of patients who had been sent home can now return to their beds.

On Friday the electricity workers' leader, Mr Abraham Brandt, had "advised" the Government, on television, not to try to restore electric power by mobilising the workers. It was evidently under this threat that the week-long strike, so far limited to maintenance and clerical work, was called off.

Another factor must have been the warning of the British electricity strike this year. Cutting the power can be as unpopular as denying tools in a hospital. Some sections of Tel-Aviv were in darkness last week after power failure. A local rabbi, arguing that it was mostly the poor who suffered, persuaded the maintenance men to mend the generators.

Perhaps the unluckiest Israeli during the crisis has been the Minister of Health, Mr Victor Shemtov. He is a member of Mapam, the left-wing constituent in the ruling Labour alignment, which has been, and remains, vociferously opposed to the use of emergency laws in breaking strikes. Had the hospital strike not been so unpopular, Mapam might have made a stand on the issue, thereby threatening not only the coalition but the cohesion of the majority party itself.

A crisis of that kind may still come. Both strikes have been called off grudgingly and the strike "fever" has scarcely abated. Customs men as Ashdod and Eilat ports were out today. At Ashdod the police had to use force to have the port gates opened. The Customs men at Eilat were uncooperative: not a single ship is in port.

What is new in the crisis is that it has produced a clash between the Government and the Histadrut, the giant labour federation which, in effect, controls the Labour Party and is itself a major employer. A private meeting of party leaders on Thursday developed into a slanging match between

Mr Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Finance, and Mr Itzhak Ben-Aharon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, a post which Mrs Meir once held. Mr Ben-Aharon argued that the root cause of the strike was the "huge and glaring inequalities in our society, which are getting wider all the time." He appears unwilling to help the Government to control further strikes if taxes, pensions, and wage rates are not readjusted. Mr Sapir argued that to yield to the demands of the already highly paid electricity workers (they gross an average of £41 a week) would set off a new avalanche affecting 200,000 workers.

The labour crisis has been long simmering. In recent months, customs men, nurses, postmen, telephone operators, bus drivers, and high school teachers have all been out, while the docks at Ashdod and Haifa have been almost chronically crippled by disputes.

The "no war — no peace" situation since the ceasefire of last August has meant that Israel's economy has been taxed at crippling rates while the absence of fighting has caused attention on inequality. The mushrooming of defence industries has created boom conditions, with huge contracts for lucky businessmen. But steady inflation cancels out the effects of wage increases.

The urgency of attracting new investment and increasing exports creates tax incentives for businessmen which further widens the gap. In Tel-Aviv

business men run luxury cars although it costs more than £2,500 to buy any car in Israel. Expense accounts, restaurants, and luxury stores are well patronised, while even white-collar workers find it hard to make ends meet.

The bitterness is made worse because already-privileged groups of workers use their bargaining strength to get more. In doing so they run no risk, because it is customary for strikers to get their usual pay. A backbencher complained in Parliament last week: "We give verbal sympathy to the underprivileged, but when we give it to the privileged, making them still more privileged."

Behind this conflict is the even deeper one between Israel's majority of Jews of oriental origin, most of whom are poor and underprivileged, and the well-off minority of Jews from the West and Russia, who run the country. Compared to the orientals, both the electricity workers and the hospital men live lives of affluence. The oriental case is championed by the militant "black panthers" of Jerusalem, who are steadily gaining support in other towns.

Further action against strikes now seems inevitable. But there is little sign yet of a readiness to look at the reasons why Israel has moved so far from its early egalitarianism, and to do something about it. Finally turned to war, siege, and mass immigration, the country has yet to adjust to conditions of relative peace.

## Salyut's 1,000th orbit

Moscow, June 20

The three cosmonauts aboard Russia's orbital space laboratory Salyut took a day off their research programme today to relax while their craft logged its 1,000th earth orbit, Tass news agency reported.

The 25-ton station, launched on April 19, passed the 1,000 mark at 02:14 Moscow time with its two hundred and sixth earth orbit since the cosmonauts transferred to Salyut from their Soyuz-II spacecraft 13 days ago.

Tass said the cosmonauts — Commander Dobrovolsky, flight engineer Volkov, and test engineer Patsayev — reported to ground control on their observations of the earth and meteorological phenomena over the last 24 hours. They said they spotted a dust storm while flying over the north-western coast of Africa yesterday, when Patsayev celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday.

Telemetric checks confirmed the cosmonauts' own reports that they were well, and the three men also used radio and television communications sessions to keep ground control informed on the station's layout and equipment. Systems and scientific apparatus were working normally and the Salyut flight was continuing successfully, Tass added. — Reuter.

## Indians told to prepare for war

New Delhi, June 20

India's Defence Minister, Mr Ram, addressing army units today during a visit to Jammu, near the Indo-West Pakistan border, called on the troops to be prepared "to meet any eventuality that might arise because of the desperate acts" of Pakistan's military rulers in East Pakistan.

He claimed that Pakistan had been violating India's eastern borders, and added: "We are a peace-loving country and we want to avoid war. But Pakistan is creating a situation where war may be thrust on us."

The Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, returned here today after a visit to Kashmir. Before leaving Srinagar, she said that the time had not yet come for India to recognise Bangla Desh.

At the same time Dr A. R. Mullic, vice-chancellor of Chittagong University, on a visit to Delhi, was hailing to India and other countries to recognise "the sovereign Republic of Bangla Desh."

Dr Mullic is leading an East Bengal team of three that is touring India to urge recogni-

tion of the "Bangla Desh Government." At a reception given by the Press Club of India, he said that the Government was composed of members of the Awami League, which won 167 of 169 East Pakistani seats in the December elections to a Pakistan National Assembly.

The Press Trust of India reported tonight that at least two Indians — a woman and child — were injured early today when the Pakistan army for two hours pumped mortar shells 1,000 yards inside Indian territory on to Haridaspur near the Indian border post of Petrapole, 50 miles north-east of Calcutta.

Pakistani troops sprayed Indian border security forces at Petrapole with small arms fire later today. The troops, who suffered no casualties, returned the fire.

The news agency quoted reports reaching Cooch Behar that Pakistani soldiers had abandoned the East Pakistan border post of Bhurangamari, after commando raids by the Mukti Fouj (Liberation Army). — Reuter.

## Bishop calls for ban on SA hockey team

Auckland, June 20

An Anglican Bishop tonight urged the New Zealand Women's Hockey Association to withdraw its invitation for the South African all-white team to take part in a world hockey tournament in August.

The Right Reverend E. A. Gowing, Bishop of Auckland, said he understood that seven of the 21 international teams which intended to come to New Zealand had withdrawn, some because of the segregated South African team.

He told the Auckland Anglican diocesan synod that he had long believed women were more sensitive than men to the needs of deprived human beings. He hoped this would be the case in "this urgent and vital matter."

The Bishop added: "I read that the United Nations document says New Zealand is bidding for the title of 'most consistent supporter of apartheid sport' with nine sports exchanges planned."

He said there were indications that firm action caused some, perhaps many — in South Africa to look again at the "repressive doctrine of apartheid."

In Wellington, a letter expressing disappointment that Lady Porritt, the wife of the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, would be on the dais at the official opening ceremony of the tournament has been sent to her by the chairman of the Halt All Racist Tours Organisation, Mr Trevor Richards. — Reuter.

## Press takes first round points

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, June 20

In the first legal contest in 200 years to impose press censorship in the US, the press seems to have won the first round on points. But a final decision has not yet been reached.

On Saturday, Federal Judge Gurfel denied he got Government request to order the "New York Times" to cease publication of the 7,000-page Pentagon study on Vietnam. He found that the Government had failed to show that the publication of these "historic" documents would harm the national interest in an external litigation. On Friday evening, US District Court Judge Gesell had refused to grant the Justice Department a restraining order against the "Post."

But in the early hours of Saturday, two of three appeals court judges reversed this ruling, against the strong

protest of the third, and imposed a restraining order until noon tomorrow.

Banned from publishing further extracts from the Pentagon study in its Sunday edition the "Washington Post" instead published a long, penetrating article in the origins and reasons for American intervention in the Vietnam war by the man who directed the Pentagon study in 1965, Mr Leslie Gelb. He is now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute here.

Mr Gelb claims that those responsible for leading the US into the war did so "with their eyes open, knowing why, and believing they had the will to succeed." They did not, he says, often assume, "stumble step by step into Vietnam, unaware of the quagmire." He gives three reasons why the US became involved in Vietnam in the way it did:

1. "Our leaders believe Vietnam to be vital. Not itself but for what it thought its 'loss' would mean internationally."

2. "The various Administrations were never seen as military victory. They were doing only what they thought was minimally necessary, each stage to keep in China, and later South Vietnam, out of Communist hands." This meant they wanted a negotiated settlement "without realising (though really more than their critics) that a civil war cannot be ended by political compromise."

3. "The various Administrations were not deluded by optimistic reports. They had the steps they were taking war. Their strategy was to persevere in the hope that their will to continue would cause Communists to relent."

## TELEVISION

THE START of Wimbledon and Horizon on BBC-2 (at 9.20) scouring the globe for dinosaurs. "Brett" continues appallingly American (BBC-1 at 9.20); and ITV's "Seasons of the Year" has a Western-style morality tale by Anthony Skene (London area at 9).

### BBC-1

- 9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Discovering Science: 10.0 Merry-go-Round: 10.25-10.40 Words and Pictures: 11.0-11.25 British Social History: 11.35 Science All Around: 12.00 Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan.
- 1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother. 1.45 News.
- 1.53 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships: First Round, Men's Singles.
- 3.0 Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan: Wimbledon Tennis.
- 4.45 Glamour.
- 5.55 Blue Peter.
- 6.20 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.
- 5.44 Hector's House.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 London This Week.
- 6.15 Wimbledon Tennis.
- 7.15 Andy Williams Show.
- 8.0 Panorama: Brian Faulkner. 8.0 News.

- 10.10 The Spinners, with Francoise Hardy.
- 10.40 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
- 11.15 Can You Manage?
- 11.40 Weather.

WALES.—1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Nam. 6.0 Wales Today. 6.15 Heddidi. 6.35 Wimbledon. 7.15 Call Again Earlier. 7.35-8.0 Maes a Mor. 11.42 Weather. Close.

### BBC-2

- 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
- 4.30-6.35 p.m. Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan: Wimbledon Tennis — First Round Men's Singles.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Alias Smith and Jones.
- 8.50 Call My Bluff.
- 20.0 Horizon: Dinosaur Hunters in the state of Utah.

10.10 Match of the Day: Wimbledon Tennis.
- 11.0 News.
- 11.5 Late Night Line-up.

### ITV

- LONDON (Thames)
- 1.40 p.m. Glasgow Belongs to Me: A taxi-driver's story.
- 1.55 The Growing Flame.
- 2.5 People to People: Great Britain.
- 2.35 Romance: "Woman of Straw," with Gina Lollobrigida, Sean Connery, Ralph Richardson.
- 4.45 Lost in Space.
- 5.0 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.20 Crossroads.
- 6.40 Opportunity Knocks!
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 World in Action.
- 8.30 Last of the Baskets.
- 9.0 Seasons of the Year.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Name of the Game.
- 11.55 Christian and Censorship: Rev Dr Kenneth Greet about the report "Censorship '71."
- ANGLIA.—3.55 p.m. News. 4.0 Riding. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Flipper. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.30 Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Probe. 11.0 Rascals and Hopkirk.
- CHANNEL.—2.10 p.m. Freud on Food. 2.35 Wimbledon. 3.0 Edgar Wallace. 4.0 Once Upon a

Time. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Moment of Action. 4.30 News. 4.45 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 Channel News. Weather. What's On Where. 6.15 International Detectors. 6.30 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

MIDLANDS (ATV).—3.30 p.m. Houseparty. 3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Original. 4.55 Bush Boy. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.40 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

SOUTHERN.—2.40 p.m. Ben Carter's Apples. 2.10 Yoga for Health. 2.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.20 Felix the Cat. 4.30 Best of Lucy. 4.35 Lost in Space. 5.30 News. 6.0 Day by Day: Complaints Box. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—3.15 p.m. Garden Indoors. 3.40 Cartoons as Comment. 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Moment of Truth. 4.20 Women Only. 4.35 Woodbina. 5.10 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.1 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45

Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 News. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Bold Ones. 11.30 Whitaker's World of Music. 12.15 a.m. Weather. Close.

HTV WEST (as above except).

6.22-6.45 This is the West This Week.

HTV WALES.—4.14-4.22 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd. 6.22-6.30 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.30 Y Misoddy.

WESTWARD.—2.5 p.m. Westward News. 2.10 Freud on Food. 2.35 Moviemens. 3.0 Edgar Wallace. 3.35 Westward News. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Woodbina. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 Westward Diary. 6.20 Sports Desk. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 News. 11.30 Avenagers. 11.55 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE.—11.40-2.0 p.m. People Work Here. 3.0 Houseparty. 3.15 People to People. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Calendar News. 4.15 Freud on Food. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Skippy. 5.30 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 Calendar. 6.15 Odd Couple. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Strange Report. 11.30 Tales of Unease. 12.15 Weather. Close.

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Week. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today: News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Weather. 8.0 News. Today. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 David Franklin. 9.0 News. 9.5 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.20 Schools: French for Beginners. 10.35 Interlude. 10.47 Nour Voice! 11.1 Singing Together. 11.20 Springboard. 11.40 Drama Workshop. 12.00 You and Yours: Your Money Abroad. 12.25 a.m. Desert Island Discs. 12.35 Weather. 1.0 World at One. 1.20 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Schools: Look for Yourself. 2.20 Music Box. 2.30 Speak for Yourself. 2.40 Movement. Mime and Music. 2.50 Afternoon Theatre. "Anatomy of a Murder." 4.30 Story Time. 5.0 PM. 5.50 Regional News. 6.0 News. 6.15 Navy Lark. 6.45 Archers. 7.0 News Desk. 7.20 Top Team. 8.0 Computers' Tales. "Tale of the Midwife." 8.20 The Awkward Age. Play. 9.50 Weather. 10.0 World Tonight. 10.45 Today in Parliament. 11.0 Book at Bedtime. 11.15 News. 11.31 Market Trends. 11.35 Close.

RADIO 3 194.464 m.; VHF

Stereophonic. 7.0 a.m. News. 7.5 Concert: Mozart, Bach, Haydn. 8.0 News. 8.55 Week's Composers: Faure and Roussel. 9.15

4.40 Talking About Music. 10.10 Music for Strings: Mozart, Dvorak. 10.55 Hindemith: Concerto. 11.25 Test Match Special. 11.55-12.00 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.50-1.55 Scoreboard. 6.37 p.m. Market Report. 6.40 Study on 3: More than Learning a Skill. 7.10 Language in Your Briefcase. 7.40 Rubbra's Symphonies: part 1: Vaughan Williams. Rubbra. 8.40 James and his Parliaments. 9.0 Rubbra: part 2. 9.35 Molecules in Space and the Origins of Life. 9.35 Routes and Bach: Recital. 10.30 Poetry Now. 11.0 Jazz in Britain. 11.30 News. 11.35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5.30 a.m. 6.0, 6.5, then every hour on the hour until 2.30 p.m. 3.0, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 6.30, 7.0 a.m. 11.0, 12.0, 12.15, 1.0 a.m. 2.59 a.m. Radio 2. 7.0-7.30 Blackcurrant. 8.0-8.30 Johnnie Walker. 10.0 Jimmy Young. 10.30 Rosko. 2.0 p.m. Tony Grant. 2.2 Terry Wogan. 5.0. Grant Taylor. 6.0 Bob Harris. 7.34 a.m. Radio 2.

Concert Grand. (10.2 Radio Results). 10.5 Late Night Ext. 12.15 News. 12.5 a.m. Night Ride. 2.0 News. 2.0 Close.

RADIO 1 247

News: 5.30 a.m. 6.0, 6.5, then every hour on the hour until 2.30 p.m. 3.0, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 6.30, 7.0 a.m. 11.0, 12.0, 12.15, 1.0 a.m. 2.59 a.m. Radio 2. 7.0-7.30 Blackcurrant. 8.0-8.30 Johnnie Walker. 10.0 Jimmy Young. 10.30 Rosko. 2.0 p.m. Tony Grant. 2.2 Terry Wogan. 5.0. Grant Taylor. 6.0 Bob Harris. 7.34 a.m. Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia

Radio 4 (except) — 6.30-6.55 a.m. News. 7.0-7.30 a.m. Regional News. 7.35-8.0 a.m. Regional News. 8.0-8.30 a.m. Regional News. 8.35-9.0 a.m. Regional News. 9.0-9.30 a.m. Regional News. 9.35-10.0 a.m. Regional News. 10.0-10.30 a.m. Regional News. 10.35-11.0 a.m. Regional News. 11.0-11.30 a.m. Regional News. 11.35-12.0 a.m. Regional News. 12.0-12.30 a.m. Regional News. 12.35-1.0 a.m. Regional News. 1.0-1.30 a.m. Regional News. 1.35-2.0 a.m. Regional News. 2.0-2.30 a.m. Regional News. 2.35-3.0 a.m. Regional News. 3.0-3.30 a.m. Regional News. 3.35-4.0 a.m. Regional News. 4.0-4.30 a.m. Regional News. 4.35-5.0 a.m. Regional News. 5.0-5.30 a.m. Regional News. 5.35-6.0 a.m. Regional News. 6.0-6.30 a.m. Regional News. 6.35-7.0 a.m. Regional News. 7.0-7.30 a.m. Regional News. 7.35-8.0 a.m. Regional News. 8.0-8.30 a.m. Regional News. 8.35-9.0 a.m. Regional News. 9.0-9.30 a.m. Regional News. 9.35-10.0 a.m. Regional News. 10.0-10.30 a.m. Regional News. 10.35-11.0 a.m. Regional News. 11.0-11.30 a.m. Regional News. 11.35-12.0 a.m. Regional News. 12.0-12.30 a.m. Regional News. 12.35-1.0 a.m. Regional News. 1.0-1.30 a.m. Regional News. 1.35-2.0 a.m. Regional News. 2.0-2.30 a.m. Regional News. 2.35-3.0 a.m. Regional News. 3.0-3.30 a.m. Regional News. 3.35-4.0 a.m. Regional News. 4.0-4.30 a.m. Regional News. 4.35-5.0 a.m. Regional News. 5.0-5.30 a.m. Regional News. 5.35-6.0 a.m. Regional News. 6.0-6.30 a.m. Regional News. 6.35-7.0 a.m. Regional News. 7.0-7.30 a.m. Regional News. 7.35-8.0 a.m. Regional News. 8.0-8.30 a.m. Regional News. 8.35-9.0 a.m. Regional News. 9.0-9.30 a.m. Regional News. 9.35-10.0 a.m. Regional News. 10.0-10.30 a.m. Regional News. 10.35-11.0 a.m. Regional News. 11.0-11.30 a.m. Regional News. 11.35-12.0 a.m. Regional News. 12.0-12.30 a.m. Regional News. 12.35-1.0 a.m. Regional News. 1.0-1.30 a.m. Regional News. 1.35-2.0 a.m. Regional News. 2.0-2.30 a.m. Regional News. 2.35-3.0 a.m. Regional News. 3.0-3.30 a.m. Regional News. 3.35-4.0 a.m. Regional News. 4.0-4.30 a.m. Regional News. 4.35-5.0 a.m. Regional News. 5.0-5.30 a.m. Regional News. 5.35-6.0 a.m. Regional News. 6.0-6.30 a.m. Regional News. 6.35-7.0 a.m. Regional News. 7.0-7.30 a.m. Regional News. 7.35-8.0 a.m. Regional News. 8.0-8.30 a.m. Regional News. 8.35-9.0 a.m. Regional News. 9.0-9.30 a.m. Regional News. 9.35-10.0 a.m. Regional News



PEKING Airport has had a busy time in the past few weeks. No sooner had the sister of the Shah of Iran said goodbye after a friendly visit than North Vietnamese leader Le Duan arrived fresh from the Soviet Party Congress in Moscow. While he took off to visit Chairman Mao's home village in Hunan province, trade delegations came in from Cuba and Malaysia, closely followed by the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade. Then another princess, this time from Katmandu, hit town with a group of Nepalese sportsmen. Next came some friendly delegations from Norway, Sudan, Finland and North Korea, plus two newly accredited ambassadors (Canada and Chile). Meanwhile, Austria and San Marino have recognised the People's Republic; Libya and (surely not?) the word comes only from Athens) Greece are said to be in the pipeline.

Finally, a really big event—Rumanian Party Secretary Ceausescu arrived in Peking early this month. But he was almost upstaged a week later by a much more surprising visitor, Foreign Minister Tepavac of Yugoslavia, who had the pleasure of hearing a Chinese Vice-Premier speak in praise of his country's policy of "nonalignment."

Those Western commentators who have so often implored China to "come in out of the cold" have no right to look askance when Peking flings itself into the spirit of the thing with such enthusiasm. But it does require some mental effort to

## How far will China's friendship go?

By JOHN GITTINGS

keep up with the ball, and to gauge just exactly where the new limits of Chinese policy now lie.

One important limit lies not very far away in the waters of the East China Sea, for China has neither said nor done anything to make the Japanese feel more welcome than before. The Chinese press continues to warn with great vehemence against the potential threat of a resurgent Japan today. Ever since the Nixon doctrine of "making Asians fight Asians" got under way, said the "People's Daily" last week, Japan has greatly accelerated "the tempo of militarist revival and arms expansion and war preparations."

Many observers believe that China's fears about Japan as a bridgehead in Asia for "US imperialism" are not just for show. Peking is seriously concerned by Japan's intention to double its defence expenditure during the Fourth Defence Plan of 1972-6, and especially by its current programme of naval expansion.

(The "People's Daily" last week was protesting against a joint exercise between the US Seventh Fleet and the "Maritime Self-Defence Force" of Japan.) Japan's navy is modern, well supplied with sophisticated American electronic equipment, and—unlike the Chinese who have concentrated on small craft for the purposes of coastal defence—there is a strong emphasis on ocean-going tonnage and firepower.

China's concern has grown steadily since the Nixon-Sato communiqué of 1969, when the Japanese Premier publicly stated that his country had an interest in the security of South Korea and Formosa, and Peking draws attention to the massive growth of Japanese aid and investment in those two countries.

It is rather more difficult to establish how far China will go with the United States. So far China's formal attitude has changed in only one respect, with the dropping of her previous insistence that no visas to US citizens could be granted

Japanese naval strength: a major preoccupation in Peking

until the Formosa question was settled. (This change followed the lifting by Nixon of his own Government's restrictions on travel to China.)

Will Peking go a stage further and allow a state of *de facto* bilateral relations—with mutual trade, cultural and journalistic exchanges, and so on—to develop while Formosa is still, as they put it, "occupied" by the US? China's response to Nixon's latest move in removing restrictions on American trade with China may be crucial in establishing the parameters of this aspect of the new diplomacy. One argument is that Peking will prefer to wait until after the Americans have shown their cards in the United Nations China debate next autumn. On the other hand, a total lack of response might look bad.

Or may the Chinese be having second thoughts about the wisdom of encouraging rosy expectations of a Sino-American détente? Nixon has after all been allowed to win some easy credit as the author of a "new" China



policy, slightly brightening the otherwise shattered image of America in Asia.

The third limit of the new Chinese diplomacy is drawn to the North, and it was underlined in the speeches and communiqué issued during Ceausescu's visit to China. The Rumanian leader explained that his country was working "to overcome differences and develop cooperation" between the Socialist countries, and to promote "comradely unity and mutual aid." If all the "Socialist countries" united with the other anti-imperialist forces in the world, he said, their strength would "greatly surpass that of the imperialists and peace can be assured."

But Chou En-lai made it clear that China will not sacrifice its freedom of action in order to compromise with

the Soviet "super-Power."

The distinction between the Chinese and Rumanian position is crucial, not only because it shows that Peking draws the line a good way short of pinning with the Soviet Union. It also reveals a basic principle in the Chinese view of the nature of international politics today. Their concept of an anti-imperialist "united front" is looser, more impressionistic, than the disciplined Rumanian view of one which contains a solid "Socialist" core. Practically any nation which stands up to the United States (and/or to the Soviet Union) can join the anti-imperialist front, be it an old-rich Middle Eastern country in search of higher royalties, or a South American country which claims wider territorial waters.

## Do You 'Get On' With People?

BY AN EXPERT IN HUMAN RELATIONS

I THINK most people will agree that success in any sphere of activity, business or social, is largely dependent on how you "get on" with others. But take it from me—you will never make headway in this direction unless you become a good conversationalist.

Look what happens to people who converse badly. They fumble for words, get tongue-tied, begin every new sentence with "Er"—and leave others to help them over awkward pauses. Such people impress no one and get nowhere simply because they haven't learned the elementary rules of good conversation.

How different when you can speak really well. Your wit and charm enliven any gathering. You provide a nucleus for bright, entertaining conversation on a host of subjects. Everywhere you go people welcome and respect you.

"But surely," I can hear someone say, "isn't this conversational ability a natural gift; something you are born with?" A few years ago I

would have had to reply "Yes" to this question. Now, having seen the results of a remarkable new method, I can say without hesitation that it can teach any normal, intelligent person to converse really well!

Under its almost uncanny powers everything you say becomes more interesting, more persuasive, more convincing than ever before. No longer will dull conversation mar your chances of progress. In a surprisingly short time you can master the whole art, winning new friends and impressing people—and so pave the way to a richer, more successful life.

What this remarkable method is and how you can turn its principles to your own personal advantage is fully explained in a 24-page book called "Adventures in Conversation"—available entirely free to all readers of The Guardian.

Do not miss sending for your copy NOW. No charge—no obligation is involved. Just send to: Conversation Studies, (Dept. MG/CS60), Marple, Stockport.

## Canada's gallows idle at least until end of 1972

Ottawa, June 20

The Canadian Government has provided apparently clear evidence that it does not intend to allow the death sentence to be carried out—at least before the end of 1972.

That will mark the end of a five-year experiment with abolition of capital punishment. When Parliament approved the experiment in 1967, however, it specifically exempted killers of policemen from the abolition provisions. Since then four Canadians have been convicted of killing policemen. In the first two cases, the jury recommended mercy; in the second two, it did not. Three cases have come before the Cabinet which commuted the death sentence; in the fourth case an appeal is still pending.

The first of the commutations took place in July, 1969. The man saved from the gallows and sentenced to life imprisonment was Leonard Otto Borg, 33, convicted of killing a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer in Grande Prairie, Alberta.

### Storm of protest

His commutation produced a storm of protest from police officers and many members of Parliament. They argued that since Parliament had specifically exempted killers of policemen from the Abolition Bill, the Cabinet was in contempt of Parliament for not permitting such executions to proceed.

Prime Minister Trudeau replied that in convicting Borg the jury had recommended mercy. "At the time the present law concerning capital punishment was passed," he said, "there was a clear statement on behalf of the Government" that this in no way interfered with the use of the prerogative to commute the sentence.

"It was pointed out that

cases in which it might be used were cases where, for instance, the jury recommended clemency," Mr Trudeau said.

Last December the Cabinet committed to life imprisonment a death sentence imposed on a man convicted of killing a policeman of St Boniface, Manitoba, in a gunfight during a hold-up attempt. Again the jury had recommended clemency.

In February this year, the Cabinet dealt with the first case in which no jury recommendation for mercy had been made. It involved William Roy Rosik, 23, convicted of murdering a policeman, of Windsor, Ontario, during a gun battle.

### Evidence

The decision to commute this sentence was believed to have been based on Rosik's main trial defence—that at the time of the shooting his mental state was so impaired by tranquilizers and alcohol that he could not form an intention to commit murder.

Whatever the basis for the decision, most observers took it as clear evidence that the Cabinet would not permit an execution before the expiry of the trial abolition period.

It seems likely that it will have to decide on only one more case, at most. Last autumn, Thomas Mason Shand, 31, was convicted of murder by stabbing a Winnipeg policeman who had been called to investigate the presence of a prowler in a lane. There was no recommendation for mercy.

Shand's execution was first set for June 10, 1971, but was set back to early 1972 to permit time for his appeal against the conviction. It is virtually impossible for any subsequent case to reach the stage of Cabinet consideration before the end of 1972—and before that date, Parliament must again review the whole question of capital punishment. — Reuters.

## Italy's divorce law in danger

Rome, June 20

Campaigners against Italy's new divorce law have presented a petition with nearly a million and a half signatures calling for a referendum on the measure with a view to its repeal.

Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna, the man who helped to introduce divorce to Italy six months ago, said today that he feared his law might be doomed unless lay parties close their ranks to save it.

Roman Catholic opponents of the law have lodged 1,370,134 notarised signatures with the Rome Chancery Court in support of the referendum. The figure was a shock for divorce supporters, including Signor Fortuna who was one of the law's two sponsors.

"I must admit," he said, "that the anti-divorce people have the real possibility of winning at the last moment a battle that has lasted for years, even if only by a small margin." He added: "Only an immediate, permanent, and united mobilisation of the lay forces of all parties will enable us to regain the ground that has been lost."

The anti-divorce lobby deposited 301 large cardboard boxes containing signatures with the Chancery

Court, where they were placed in a room which will be under constant police guard until their verification against voters lists.

Once this has been done, there will be nothing to stop the referendum from taking place, barring a last-minute intervention by the Supreme Court. By law, the referendum will have to take place between April 15 and June 15 next year.

Only 500,000 signatures were needed to start the referendum process. The fact that almost three times as many as that were lodged caused the pro-divorce Rome newspaper "Il Messaggero" to comment: "The anti-divorce extremists are already abandoning themselves to triumphalism."

The Vatican several times has denied giving formal support to the predominantly Catholic repeal movement. But it was the Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano" that first reported the deposit of signatures—a fact that did not go unnoticed in the secular press.

The proposed referendum will be Italy's first since the nation rejected the monarchy in June, 1946, followed by the flight of King Umberto II into exile in Portugal. — Reuters and UPI.

The newspapers have been full of the cholera epidemic.

And of the vaccine flown out by the Disasters Emergency Committee.

(Representing the British Red Cross, War on Want, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and Christian Aid.)

Those vaccine needles will check the epidemic.

But can we expect them to wield a magic power over the problems left in the wake of the disease?

The problems of homelessness? Of hunger?

The monsoon?

Problems that are on a scale you couldn't imagine. Not unless you've seen them.

We know them. Because, at Christian Aid, we've been in this refugee situation these past months.

Working as we always do. With the people on the ground.

In this case, the Indian Government and the Indian Christian Agency for Social Action, Relief and Development.

They've consistently asked us for money, nothing else. And we've sent it—everything they have asked for. It has bought local materials and recruited local personnel.

Tarpaulins, medicine, clothing and blankets, powdered milk and baby foods.

It's helped 150,000 refugees in 40 camps. But it's not enough.

Money will be needed long after the world has ceased to be indignant.

Remember the Nigeria civil war? It hasn't been in the news much lately, has it?

Christian Aid is spending £150,000 there. This year alone.

Because Nigeria's problems didn't end with peace. They were only beginning.

Just as Pakistan and India's problems will only be beginning when the cholera's in check, and the rains have died down.

Of course, they need money now.

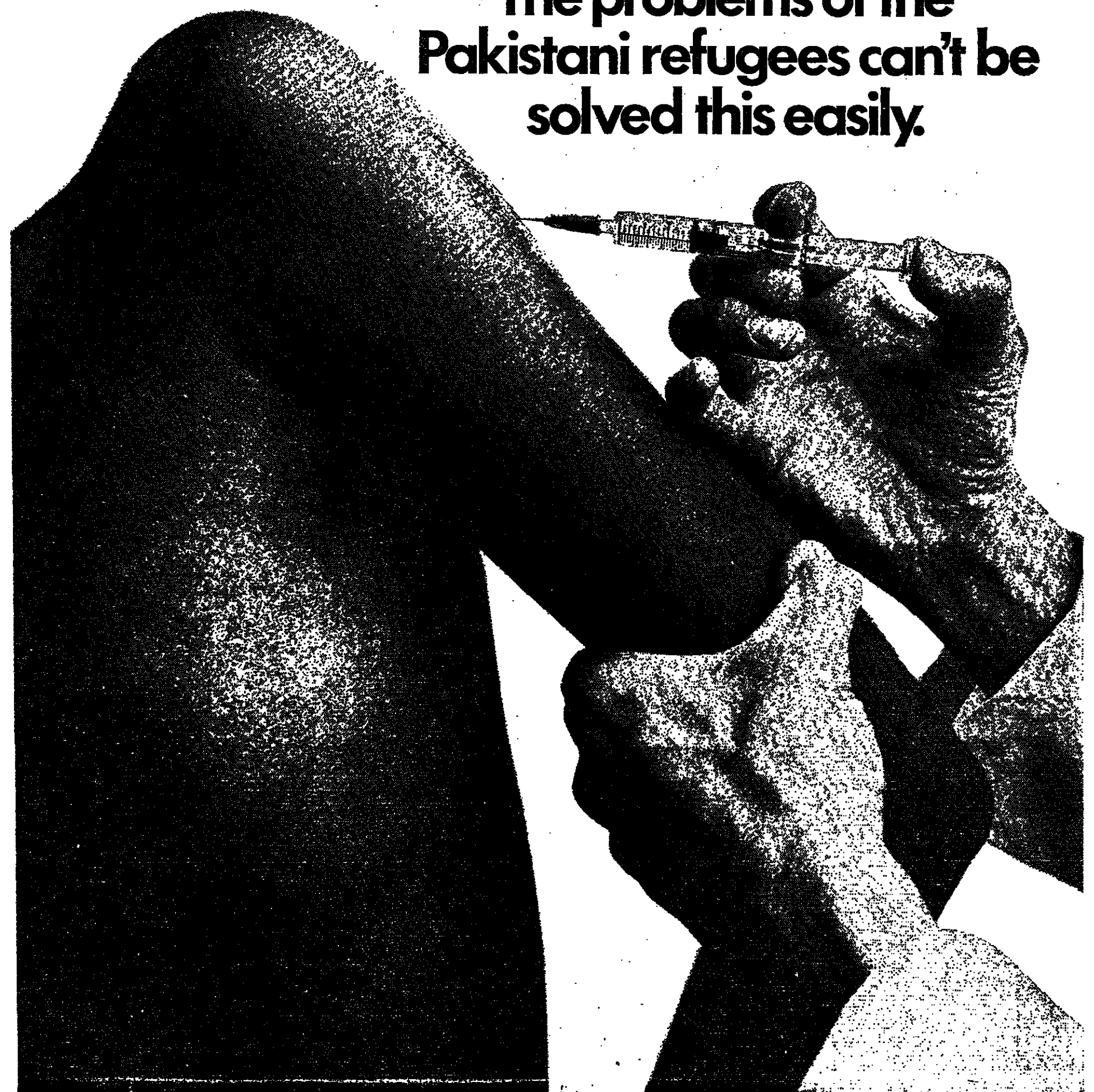
And anything you send to the Disasters Emergency Committee now will help.

But long after the TV cameras have moved on, and the Appeal is over, the refugees' troubles will continue.

Then, as now, your money is vital.

**Christian Aid.**

## The problems of the Pakistani refugees can't be solved this easily.



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## HOME NEWS

# What it takes to go gay

## Labour piling on agony for the Tories

By MICHAEL PARKIN

The gulf in homosexual politics between Gay Liberation and the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE) was bridged at Leeds during the weekend by the setting up of a liaison group with four members from each side.

The two sides argued their way to an understanding, if not an acceptance, of their respective views before a national conference of about a hundred homosexuals, men and women.

Gay Lib, and particularly Gay Liberation Front in London, shouts its homosexuality out loud by the wearing of Gay Lib badges and tee-shirts. It challenges the repressed homosexual to proclaim that he is gay in an act of deliberate courage — "It's the coolest thing you can do in our society," said Mr Warren Hague, of Gay Liberation Front.

The Front has been attacked for working within a framework of Marxist-Leninism. But a member explained: "Gay Liberation Front believes that oppression of gay people is a symptom of much larger wrongs in our society."

The treasurer of CHE, Mr Martin Stafford, said that CHE worked through the law to secure the homosexual parity of treatment with heterosexuals — particularly a lowering of the age of consent to 16. CHE homosexual membership was mainly of middle-aged homosexuals who had grown up in a repressed atmosphere.

Gay Lib speakers had some fun at the expense of CHE's direct line to the liberal conscience through its list of vice-presidents. They wanted to know whether the bishop, the dean, the professor, and so on were gay. And a homosexual from Nottingham was applauded when he said: "We should get rid of these dog-owners who are not gay."

Mr Stafford — who was later accused by a colleague of representing the extreme right wing of CHE — said he thought he was speaking for many CHE members when he questioned the methods of Gay Lib. Coming out into the open was easy for a homosexual who spent his life prancing down King's Road, Chelsea, but not for CHE members who led discreet homosexual lives.

Mr Hague said that many homosexuals received a vicarious liberation simply because Gay Lib worked in the open. One of Gay Lib's most therapeutic actions was its insistence on the slogan "Gay is Good."

In the end the conference accepted that more was to be gained by cooperation than by dispute.

## Bleep, don't howl...

By our Correspondent

Staffordshire county fire brigade committee is pressing the county council to spend £1,000 on pocket beepers for firemen. The committee wants to prevent old people in a home at Codsall being shocked by a siren which will be installed in a new fire station.

Medical officers at the home say some of the patients have heart trouble and the sudden noise of a siren could bring on attacks.

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Labour is set on making as much party capital as it can, as quickly as possible, out of the present unpopularity of the Government as shown in the recent byelections and municipal elections.

Attacks on the Government's economic policies will be made in both Houses this week — in the Commons tomorrow, when the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, will be the target, and in the Lords on Wednesday, when Lord Beswick, a Labour peer, will demand from Ministers "a positive and agreed national policy based on full employment, an expanding economy, and maximum social justice," Lord Balogh, a former economic adviser to the Wilson Government, will speak.

Mr Wilson, licking his chops at the prospect of more by-election gains for Labour, said at Islington, London, on Saturday that Mr Heath's electoral mandate "derives from a confidence trick." He demanded a general election.

Mr Heath will not give Mr Wilson that satisfaction yet, but even if he did, Labour won a new Government might for some time have as sticky a time. Mr Dick Taverne, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a BBC broadcast yesterday that, with unemployment going up and investment going down, "I would not have thought that the outlook was particularly cheerful for the next year."

Without seeking to look too far into the future, Labour's main challenge to the Government this week will be to Ministers to say how soon they expect existing policies to stimulate the economy, and how soon other measures may be expected.

The decision of the finance houses which are having a private quarrel with the banks, to ease their own hire purchase terms has left the Government still-flipped. There is nothing illegal in what the finance houses have done, and their action may save Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to decide more quickly what to do about the proposal of the Crowthor committee on consumer credit to abolish hire-purchase controls as an economic regulator in favour of more general measures.

Mr Barber was extremely cagey in the House last week when asked to say what post-Budget measures he might propose, if any, or when he would propose them.

Labour sees tomorrow's debate in the Commons on the vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, as a wide field for attack.

The spokesman for the RSPB said: "If a formal approach is made by the farmers to the society we should be pleased to talk to them about it. Obviously, where you have eagles and geese together you can have a problem."

The gamekeeper, Mr John Hodgson, of Kemp Howe, Shap, yesterday explained that he had been out looking for fox on the fells about five miles from his home. His 4-year-old terrier bitch, Tilly, was about 150 yards away when he saw the golden eagle following the dog and about 100 feet above it. The eagle dropped on to the dog and lifted her about 10 feet. "I fired a shot and the eagle dropped the dog," he said. "Everything happened in just a few seconds, it gave me quite a shock."

## Clay for TV

Mohammed Ali (Cassius Clay) is to interview eminent people throughout the world in a new TV series planned by a British company headed by Chris Hutchins, spokesman for Tom Jones and Engelbert Humperdinck.

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the Citizens' Advice Bureau are getting a letter telling them of a quarrel with its parent body, the National Council for Social Services.

One of the subjects of the letter is the position of the secretariat of the Bureau in the light of internal tensions. But this is merely one aspect of a friction which has been successfully concealed for the past two or three years, but which has led to the Bureau to seek greater independence from its "big brother," a Government-financed body which has held strong sway since just after the last war. The advice bureaux had a traditional place in the wartime scene, advising people about everything from rationing to gas masks. After the war the Beveridge and social welfare era meant that their function became a segment of a new pattern of social service.

In these circumstances, a marriage was thought inevitable. What has happened since, in the opinion of many within the Bureau's organisation, is that the National Council has tightened its hold. It finances the Bureau's headquarters staff in Bedford Square, London, who share a telephone number with the Council. Various projects and research are financed by the Council.

Some Bureau workers now maintain that although the CAB does most of the real "pastoral" work — its work having gone up by about half in the past decade — it still has only one seat on the Council, which has 78 affiliated organisations. CAB workers say that their organisation is by far the most important of any of the affiliates and should have more influence within the parent body.

This feeling led to a campaign for more independence. The Bureau put a case for this before the Council, which refused. Since then, dissatis-

faction within the CAB has grown. At the same time, a meeting of local independent bureaux decided to remain an integral part of the Council structure. They get their finance from various sources and are merely serviced by central headquarters.

Their decision is explained by those who disagree with it, as the result of "pressures" by the Council. It is suggested that the Council is trying to "purge" some of the Bureau staff not thought sympathetic to their ideas.

It seems that the Council itself, which services 900 local bureaux, disputes almost all the interpretation of those who are sending letters to CAB council members warning them of the threat to Bureau staff. Executives of the Council would not discuss the staff situation at all, maintaining that it was a purely internal matter. They also denied that the Duke of Edinburgh, president of both organisations, had been approached to suggest a mutually acceptable solution.

The Council claims that the bureaux have always been affiliated, that the Council kept the bureaux going in the 1950s when the Government switched off financial help, and that the wish of the majority of the bureaux is that they remain integral to the Council.

Dennis Barker

# Advice bureaux split by battle for power

Buildings and local councils have a curious preference for putting up typical three-bedroom houses, because of a report by the Building Research Station says that the major need is for much smaller homes.

Of course, the publicity is on families that are overcrowded, live in damp rooms in big cities, and without facilities such as hot water or inside lavatories. But the report shows that the numbers and proportion of tiny households of one or two

persons are much on the increase — the single, the young marrieds without children, the old marrieds whose children have set up on their own. The single elderly people who by no means qualify for or want to live in special homes. At the same time, suitable small houses, the old rows of terraces in towns, are fast disappearing.

In 1891, one and two-room houses formed 16 per cent of the stock. By 1961 this proportion had fallen to 4.6 per cent and the numbers had gone down as well. Yet even in the five years between 1951 and 1956 the number of people living on their own rose by nearly 450,000 or 2.2 per cent.

The authors point out that building costs for each square metre fall quite substantially as the size of a house grows.

So the cost for each person living in a home for five people (the traditional husband, wife, and three children) is less than for a home which caters for only one person. Councils have an economic inducement to go on building the traditional

houses, especially if the waiting list is long.

It seems that the market has not put sufficient pressure on private developers to try to change their building style either.

"The standard form of three-bedroom house, dictated partly by policy in the public sector and, in the private, partly by the demand of families at particular stages of the family cycle who constitute the main bulk of house-buyers, has resulted in a housing stock of increasing rigidity, out of keeping with contemporary trends in household sizes," the report comments.

"Trends in Population, Housing and Occupancy, 1951-1961" (Stationery Office, 6p).

Fruitful

People in Norfolk were yesterday given the chance to pick gooseberries at 2½p or 3p a pound so that 2,000 tons would not be wasted. The market for gooseberries has slumped, and losses are estimated at about £250,000.

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

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# Smaller houses are in greater demand

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By our Correspondent

An MP is to raise in the Commons a Home Office ruling that the widow and four children of a man who tried to avert a motorway crash are not entitled to compensation.

Mr William Cleaver, aged 29, a lorry driver, was killed last year trying to stop traffic heading towards a pile-up on the M1 in fog.

Police described him as a hero. Mrs Dorothy Cleaver, aged 32, and the children aged 12, 8, and 13, live in a council house in Buckmill Crescent, Rugby, on an income of £18 a week.

Mr William Price, MP for Rugby, sought financial aid through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act but has been told the family does not qualify. He said yesterday: "Everyone is full of sympathy but no one seems prepared to do anything about a real personal tragedy. I find it difficult to accept that the Minister intends to do nothing about it."

Mr Price wants the Act amended to include people killed or injured, going to the aid of others. He said that many MPs have already pledged support.

No go-slow on trains

A threatened work-to-rule by train drivers in the South-east which would have caused chaos on commuter services today has been called off after Southern Region decided to shelve plans to cut services.

Drivers planned the work-to-rule in reply to proposals to axe 80 trains a day for the rest of the summer. Southern Region said there might be some disruption today. Negotiations are to continue.

Cutting out of the business

By our Fashion Editor

Michael, the couturier, of Carlos Place, London, is closing his business, mainly because of a shortage of tailoring staff. He said it had become increasingly difficult to put on a full collection and to cope with the rush of orders that followed.

# Thames barrier 'a flood danger'

The Thames flood barrier, which is being built at a cost of £75 million, is said to be a flood danger.

Mr Taylor has been in touch with other industrial interests and with local MPs. He said he understood that the Essex and Kent river boards had been advised that protection works directly attributable to the barrier would get 100 per cent grants.

Private interests would expect the same grants but there had been no indication of this. The Essex River Authority, which is to spend £15 million to £20 million, said it had "only a very few small private ownerships" on its side of the river.

Kent had "quite a lot" of larger stretches of land where the authority was not directly responsible. They included five miles at Northfleet and Gravesend, a quarter of a mile at Greenhithe, and some smaller areas. There was "not really a serious danger of flooding, but we are looking at all this private frontage," a spokesman said.

It was understood that the Government would provide a grant of up to 80 per cent.

chance for a novel form of community work. Senior pupils spent a day at the abbey with the deputy county architect, seeing some of the work to be undertaken.

They compiled a formidable list of tasks. There were doors and gates in wood and metal to be restored or renovated, wrought iron fencing to be

used about half a ton of mild steel in the process.

Another group of fourth-year boys is making six chairs for a summer house, copying a model which is nearly 200 years old and incorporates a number of complicated joints.

The Airville boys have been making weather vanes, and replacing the gate to a church in the grounds.

"The emphasis is on detail and accuracy," explained Mr Duffield. "The boys get enormous value from the worthwhile job of making something for posterity."

The work is expected to extend beyond the workshop. At both schools teachers of history, geography, art, science, mathematics, religious education, and music have expressed a desire to be involved and shown how parts of their CSE course work could involve activities based on the estate and the abbey.

This article is the 16th in a series called Project Help, a Guardian competition for primary and secondary schools.

# Boy was walking skeleton

THE STORY of the 11-year-old boy who hated school so much that the thought of it turned him into a walking skeleton has been told to the Royal Society of Medicine.

The idea of going to a secondary school put him right off his food. The day he should have started there he was in hospital, weighing 3st 1lb, about half the normal weight of a boy of his age and size.

For three months before that his breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper added up to one cup of tea and one slice of bread.

Dr Souates Rousounis, of the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow, Essex, who reports the case in the society's "proceedings," says the boy used to hide food in his clothes at meal-times at home, throwing it away later.

"He was bright and active, although he looked like a walking skeleton," Dr Rousounis said. It took three months to get back the weight he lost during his months of starvation.

Restoration of an abbey

COMMUNITY SERVICE has meant for the pupils of two West Riding schools, a more intimate knowledge of the twelfth century Fountains Abbey than they would have gained in the classroom. They are helping to restore it.

The Abbey of St Mary of Fountains, founded in 1132 and run by the Cistercian Order for some 400 years, was bought by the West Riding County Council five years ago, along with Fountains Hall, the Studley Royal Gardens, and the park with 450 deer. The estate is visited by about 165,000 people every year.

The council built roads, water mains, a restaurant, and so on, and soon found itself faced with the more detailed, and often costly, work of renovating or completely renewing many of the physical features of the buildings.

It was at this stage that Bingley Grammar School at Bingley and Skipton Airville secondary school saw a

Project Help

renewed, chairs to be made, garden temple to be restored. Some of the items had disappeared altogether, calling for investigation on the part of the pupils to get some idea of the original design.

The Bingley pupils, led by their engineering craft and design teacher, Mr Ron Duffield, are now nearing the end of one of the most ambitious tasks, the building of a large iron grille to surmount the entrance gates. They have

visit the 1971 international power transmission engineering exhibition National Hall—Olympia 21-25 June, 1971. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. see the new design concepts of the seventies

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John Smith

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# MOTORING GUARDIAN

## Safety: British or American standards?

ALL I KNOW IS, which car I would rather be in driving if there was any tricky situation on the road, and that is a British or European car. Obviously we are in favour of safety—every right-minded person is. In favour of safety and believes in safety in cars—you would be an idiot if you didn't. But British Leyland has probably been in the van.

The Triumph Herald, if you like, was one of the earliest safety cars invented with collapsible steering columns and steel frame. We have got innumerable letters on our files thanking us for saving people's lives, or their children's lives, and every thing else in accidents. The Rover was probably the first real safety car that was built, coming nearer present-day, so I don't think we have been backward in safety but safety is like everything else in life, relative.

We make some of our cars very much safer than these people who are framing some rather exotic regulations. It is unfortunate that people come from other countries and criticise our Minister of Transport. I have no brief for the Minister but I think he is trying to probe this question of safety in a very sensible and intelligent manner and we have got to have a European common basis on safety.

Unfortunately we have got Sweden with one set of regulations, America with one set, and the rest of Europe with a different set. Take air bags—personally, I wear glasses and I would rather wear a seat belt, which I believe is on balance a safer proposition. They may have some specific thoughts themselves but people have been rushing into this getting on to a publicity bandwagon to a certain extent rather than taking a sensible, practical approach to what is a very real problem. It is very good that safety should be ventilated, that people should be made safety conscious.

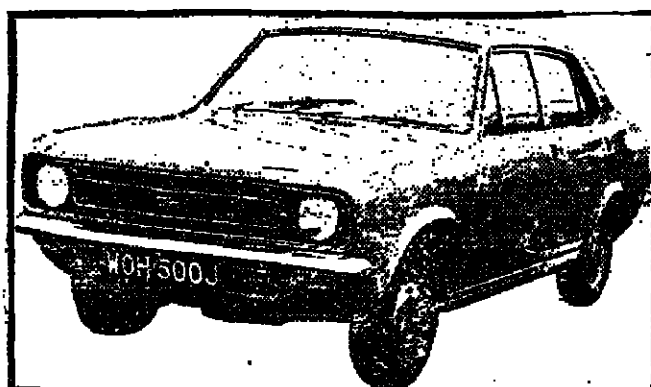
There is a very big difference between European and American cars. There is no question that European cars are safer to handle and to drive than American cars. We have made very conscious efforts to make our cars safer. You won't sell a car if it is unsafe and it is the fact that people have a misunderstanding. I believe that people who road test a car before they buy it—not everybody does as you know, a lot of people buy them off the shelf—but quite a lot of people try a car and the one thing that makes it safe is the fact that they feel safe. This is why people place repeat orders with the same car. There are some motorcars—not made by us, even British ones—that are not as safe as ours. The front-wheel drive Mini is a typical example of a safe motorcar.

## Have the stylists had their day?

I spent last week looking at some new thoughts and ideas that we have had and when it comes to things like



Lord Stokes, chairman of BLMC and, right, his new Marina 1800 TC Saloon. "I believe British cars are best... if I didn't I wouldn't be in this job."



## The thoughts of Chairman Stokes

IAN BREACH interviews LORD STOKES

lines, he would say that British Leyland can't have made a car—they are always on strike. Actually we have 200,000 people and about 199,000 work bloody hard all year. Unfortunately we have got the odd 2 or 3 per cent. We have got a jolly good car industry. We are pace setters. The Range Rover—quite a unique sort of vehicle—a very good one. Old Alec Issigonis with his transverse engines and so on—a complete leader and innovator. Disc brakes first on production cars with Jaguar. Even the torque converter was applied first by British Leyland in 1932 when I was an apprentice. General Motors took it from us. Anyone would think we never innovated. Take the Jaguar XJ6, judged by one of the newspapers to be one of the best six cars in the world.

We sell 60 per cent of our cars overseas. I believe in competition. I can't go abroad and say you must not buy a foreign car. But in England the price of foreign spare parts is quite fantastic. For a BMW which is much dearer than a Triumph PI—the engine is £400 against £20 for a Triumph. If you back a Maxi into an Audi it costs you £10 for the rear light on the Audi and 50p the rear light on the Maxi. If you take the Renault—we are very friendly with the Renault, we make a lot of cars for it. Take the 16 and compare it with the Maxi 1750. Our independent assessment says they are a better value-for-money car than the 16 in this country. Of course, they will sell a few, but we are going to sell Maxis in France. They can't get enough of them. That's our trouble. Of course a awful lot of people in this country are so popular that they buy a foreign car and spend the rest of their lives justifying it even if it breaks down every five minutes. Of course this happens in reverse. You go down to the South of France and the snob thing to have is a souped-up Mini and swear it is the best car there is.

'Dear Sir, My car has fallen to pieces...'

We take complaints very seriously.

We have got a large department. We first of all analyse every defect. It's broken down on to a computer so that we can get a cost per car of every defect and analyse into every part of the car so that we can see where the defects are, and, of course, when it is a defect, how serious it is. This is flagged up every month, and followed by a meeting, every month, of some magnitude. Some are just bad luck. You are bound to get defects of some form or other, but when it becomes a serious defect then immediate engineering attention is given. There is an engineering meeting every month, which analyses these defects, but obviously if it is 0.1 per cent, that is just part of the luck of the game. If it becomes half of 1 per cent, then you begin to get worried. Very often we find that defects do sometimes in areas in localities. Sometimes people point the defect out to somebody in a group who have never noticed it.

And the man who is the 0.01 per cent?

First of all, we have got all this service business. We have a 12-month guarantee in this country of 10,000 miles. We do treat complaints very seriously, intelligently, and we try to be generous with them. We are not mean. You get an indifferent or bad-tempered garage who gives the customer the brush-off, or is too idle to bother. Now we do take this up, and we have a new scheme where people go round to garages pretending they are customers, checking out garages to see the sort of attention they get as a customer. Unfortunately we don't own these garages: we can't control them and it would be impossible and a bad thing if we did anyway. But we run training schools for them and sales and service schools and accountancy and business schools for them. No one spoonsfeeds us like this.

The customer can write to us and if it is a genuine complaint we will deal with it. But you have to remember, and I speak with feeling about this, a lot of people are

extremely over-consumer conscious and are getting so unreal, it is almost unbelievable. I had two letters this morning, from men with complaints, that came to my fist. One man wrote and complained that we were wicked British manufacturers and he was going to buy a foreign car because he bought a Rover and the tyres were noisy. I don't know what you do about that. We tested the car for him. They were Michelin tyres—the best I think you can get actually—and they are within our noise level. The other man, among his serious complaints, told me he had taken his car to a garage and when he had the car back, the radio was tuned to a pop station of whose existence he was not aware. This shows the sort of mentality you are dealing with. There is a lot to be done about garages, though to be fair, they can't get the labour.

'They don't make them like they used to.'

That's absolute rubbish. I think it is something we all think about the old days in every aspect of life. When I was a boy I remember the hot summers. This is part of the trick of memory. You look at our guarantee—even the higher cost of labour, which has inflated guarantee claims a lot (we have to analyse them and put down the labour costs). Yet, with the higher cost of labour and a much more conscious public, the cost per car of guarantee is in most instances going down, not up.

The Maxi, for instance, is the lowest cost/guarantee car that Austin Morris has ever produced. In the three years that we have had Austin Morris in the corporation, I would say that the guarantee costs have come down about 10 per cent, not taking into account inflation. These are—to the best of my knowledge—being treated on a comparable basis. Normally with a new car, you generally get an upturn in the guarantee claims for the first few thousand cars because there is always some little adjustment or bits that you find. On the Marina, we are

changing brake pads over to a softer brake pad where people want it to reduce the pedal pressure. If you took it to your agent you could get softer brake pads under the warranty. From now on all cars will have softer brake pads.

We have far better inspection, far better quality control than ever we did do and far better measuring and checking and instrumentation to make sure that cars are better. But on the other hand, this is where you have to put things in perspective, we are making a million vehicles a year and we are bound to get some complaints. It is inevitable. You can't make a million vehicles and not get some problem. We had recently to change steering column locks, but it wasn't our fault. You can inspect and double inspect. Rolls-Royce, for instance, inspect and double inspect, and test drive, but I think you might find that Rolls-Royce get as many complaints from their owners as BLMC from Marina owners. This is only a guess. Every Jag is roadtested, but you get fastidious owners. It is a case of what you pay for. The public is expecting higher and higher standards on motorcars—which we will try to give them.

Too many models, too many names?

No, I don't think so. We have got the greatest asset that any company could have in brand names which some of our competitors would give their eye teeth for. Rover, Jaguar, Triumph, for instance. People putting XL GT on is nothing like the mystique of having a Rover. You've arrived with a Rover. There will be a change of components where it is possible. We had this tremendous task of putting into being not just a new car but a complete new range of cars which should have been done five years ago. When they were developing the Marina they also had to be working on another car which will come out at the end of this year, and one behind it. All three had to be started together because we were catching up on arrears and also at the same time we put into production a complete set of Triumphs, the Toledo, 1500, and another new model from the corporation later this year. The Range Rover was produced entirely since BLMC took over Rover.

But the Land and Range Rover are a different facility. We are increasing production of Land-Rovers (we have only had Rover four years in which we have increased production by 40 per cent) which is because some of our capital expenditure in the Range Rover. We can't make enough of them, we are making 150 a week and can sell out 250 a week. We have got to get rid of 5,500 Marinas a week by the end of this year.

This is gradually rationalising the range but it will take five years as we said it at the start. We have a bad year last year but Fiat made even less money. We haven't got American resources, but I think the boys here haven't done a bad job. I think we are going in the right direction and if we get a free run with labour we have made many improvements with labour—the future will be a bright one.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### GENERAL

#### Mersey and Weaver River Authority

##### DESIGN ENGINEER

(S.D. Grade—£2,106-£3,751 p.a. inc. £3,556) Applications may be obtained from the Authority, or by request from the Secretary, Mersey and Weaver River Authority, 1, The Quadrant, Liverpool L3 3JF. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary by 10.0 a.m. on Monday, July 5, 1971. Particulars and conditions of appointment, and an application form may be obtained by letter to J. G. Lloyd, Esq., F.I.C.E., Mersey and Weaver River Authority, 1, The Quadrant, Liverpool L3 3JF. The successful candidate will be required to report to the Authority by July 12, 1971. P.O. Box 25, Liverpool Road, Great Sefton, Wirral, Merseyside. Tel. FENKETH 5551 (Ext. 57).

#### Chester Education Committee

##### SOCIAL WORKER

##### RECREATION SUPERVISOR

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##### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### EDUCATIONAL

#### OCKBROOK GIRLS' SCHOOL

##### OCKBROOK, DERBY

##### Graduate teacher for BIOLOGY up to 'A' Level required

##### September 1971. Allowance possible.

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#### University of Aberdeen

##### SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN SOCIAL MEDICINE

##### Applications are invited from medical graduates for the above post. The successful applicant will be involved in the development of postgraduate training in community medicine within an area health board.

##### Salary on scale £2,106-£3,751 p.a. inc. £3,556. The successful candidate will be required to report to the University by 10.0 a.m. on Monday, July 5, 1971. Particulars and conditions of appointment, and an application form may be obtained by letter to J. G. Lloyd, Esq., F.I.C.E., Mersey and Weaver River Authority, 1, The Quadrant, Liverpool L3 3JF. The successful candidate will be required to report to the Authority by July 12, 1971. P.O. Box 25, Liverpool Road, Great Sefton, Wirral, Merseyside. Tel. FENKETH 5551 (Ext. 57).

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### UNIVERSITIES

#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

##### CAREERS ADVISER

##### The university is increasing its careers advisory staff and now has one



# Launching into Gemini: rock goes straight

Christopher Ford interviews John Lord of Deep Purple picture by Don Morley

THE PIANO in the front room is the crucial image. When John Lord was nine, he says, he followed the normal course of anyone who's bungled into the front room to practise the piano, and I didn't enjoy it, but music nevertheless ensnared him and he later had a "Nunc Dimittis" performed in his local church at Leicester. Nowadays the piano is white, painted with flowers and with work in progress cluttering the music desk; yet Lord tries to do without its aid for composition, for now at last he is struggling free from the superficialities of pop-player-made-good.

Lord is the organist of Deep Purple, a group thriving more than most and off next week to America for the fourth time. At 30, he faces with equanimity the knowledge that the transitory glamour must soon end, for he is on the verge of a career he has long and secretly craved, that of composer. His Concerto for group and orchestra was a success, publicly in the Royal Albert Hall and on disc; the recording of his "Gemini" suite, for much the same forces, is soon to be released. He is carrying a foothold in the film world, with a score for "The Last Rebel" behind him and another for "Night Flight" starting soon. "If I can get accepted as a film composer," he says, "I'll have a source of income when I leave the group. I'm not starry-eyed about it. At my age I don't want to go trundling up and down motorways much longer. The group might begin to wind down in a couple of years."

Deep Purple will have left Lord with many things besides the eye-catching baby grand in the spacious lounge: sharp ear, silver record on the wall, synthesiser on the dining-room floor ("I don't understand it either"). And an opportunity. Pop music, with its strange fads and fashions and fixes, will have made a straight composer. "I was thrown in at the deep end. The Concerto was something I'd always wanted to do: here I was suddenly given the opportunity, and I wasn't ready for it. But I enjoyed it, it was a gas. It was as much of a thrill sitting there with music paper and pen as it was actually hearing it."

"I had to look somewhere for guidance. I was writing in the dark, studied scores, even 'Job'. The score of Vaughan Williams' ballet stands on his bookshelf even now. "I still consider his music to be far and away above any of his contemporaries. Stravinsky ceases to be interesting as he gets more introverted. I'm an anglophile. I got very emotional about going into a building like Wells Cathedral, say. Malcolm Arnold, who ultimately conducted the Concerto, helped a lot, too. "I used to take great bleeding chunks of it to Malcolm and ask 'is this going to work' and really most of the guidance he gave me was to say 'yes, dear boy, of course it will work'."

And it did work, in spite of an appallingly under-rehearsed Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, at least to the public delight and the encouragement of its composer. So much so that the critics took it more seriously than Lord really wanted. "I couldn't mean 'it's only the first time I've even done it', but one of them wrote 'Mr Lord is obviously influenced by —' and he named a composer I'd never heard of. Of course it was heavily influenced. The pop music critics took it most sensibly. They were less concerned with detail and more with cumulative effect."

The influences had been building down the years. "After I left school I worked in a solicitor's office and I used to blow all my money on records. They were still mainly classical, though I don't like that tag. Then somebody



played me 'The Rite of Spring'—I didn't know that sort of thing existed. I bought the score and tried to follow it, but I just couldn't get past page nine. I've got about eight recordings of it now. He came to London as a drama student, and after that scene finished he starved, he reckons, 'exceedingly successfully.' It was in the early sixties he heard an LP made by Leonard Bernstein and Dave Brubeck. "I thought of jazz as recreational music at this time, but now I began to think I'd like to do something on these lines. . . . It was just pie in the sky. Copland (whose music plays on the gramophone as we talk) and Sibelius are other clear influences."

Lord makes a big step forward in the "Gemini" suite, another large-scale work lasting almost three-quarters of an hour, this time in five movements. "As a writer of orchestral music—which I'm not yet, but which I want to be—I'm much more pleased with the new piece. The Concerto had one foot in the nineteenth century, half accidentally and half deliberately, and Gemini struggles a bit harder into the twentieth century. It's much more consistent and integrated in style than its predecessor, also confirms that Lord's composing is far from being a one-time gimmick: while you could suggest, nastily, that the RPO's finances left them little option but to play in the Concerto the never-worked-recorded, superbly by the London Symphony Orchestra, who do not take on anything unless they consider it artistically worth doing."

"It was such a thing to work with

the LSO. It sounds silly to say it but, you know, they're such a great orchestra. To have them playing something of mine, it was an incredible experience. I just wish it could happen every week. Their professionalism, and their helpfulness, astonished Lord. "I'm a great lover of percussion instruments, the kitchen sink (the corrects that to 'kitchen department'—I'd always liked timpani. I used to bang them rather ineffectively at school. I couldn't even do a roll properly. At one point the LSO timpanist, Kurt Goedicke, took me up on something I'd written which was wrong for the instrument and so terribly difficult. He said: 'You know this bit you've written here? Well don't. But he still played it. . . ."

Lord, so far as his straighter music goes, is now in a position comparable with middle-period Gershwin, which is not excessively flattering and is probably the best parallel among the many people who have tried to cross the bridge. "I'm less and less interested in the bridging-the-gap thing. The gap doesn't exist except in people's minds. I'm more interested in writing just music. Above all, he feels he must now concentrate on form. In the Concerto the title was used very loosely. "The last movement was almost like a stream-of-consciousness writing—but now he tells, a bit furiously, how he has planned out the themes and structure of a symphony which will be in a fairly classical mould, complete with sonata-form first movement and so on. He is also working on a concerto for guitar (the acoustic type!) and small

orchestra which, at Malcolm Arnold's suggestion, he hopes may be of interest to Julian Bream."

The inner need for a creative discipline expresses itself in another way, too. "I'm always trying to prevent myself falling into the romanticism trap," he admits, "but the night my daughter Sara was born I wrote the violin theme of the slow movement of the 'Gemini' suite. My wife Judith insisted that I should be present, and afterwards I went home all teary-eyed and wrote it."

Never fear, it's a fine tune, and Sara is now a boisterous one-year-old who seems keen to take a helpful part in our conversation, even if only by clearing our coffee cups off the table. Her henchman is an amiable puppy called Puppy. And Lord, anyway, is not scared of outright entertainment.

A lot of avant-garde music is going away from music. It's all about which is entertainment. Even with something like the 'Pathétique' Symphony, if you've been moved by it you've also been entertained, in my book. In the last movement of the 'Gemini' suite he brings in quite a fashionable touch of indeterminacy, instructing the orchestra: "Ad lib scales and arpeggios, in fact anything, but it must be NOISY and HARSH and as extrovert as you care to make it. ABOVE ALL, ENJOY IT!"

The rock elements, the tactical need to include a vocalist in his big concerted pieces, are coming to seem inhibiting if not irrelevant. In both works it is the rock music, sonorous apart, which seems to have its

character submerged. And already Deep Purple as such has been left slightly behind: the "Gemini" suite is recorded by only three of the group, and Lord prefers to speak of it as being for "amplified instruments and orchestra." "One takes away the most important aspect of pop music—I hate that term—which is its freedom. It's like taking away one of the legs." Most rock musicians, of course, are not at their best when confronted by a lot of crotchets and quavers. "Basically, I had to teach it to some of them, note by note."

There are moments even yet when Lord has to pinch himself to realise it has all happened. I've been incredibly lucky, but sometimes it's awfully difficult when people say 'what do you want to be?' I tell them I want to be a composer. 'But who performs it?' they ask, 'and who gets paid for it?' Yet the reaction of the rock world has been pretty generous. After the Concerto people got quite excited. It was the first thing that had worked in terms of the audience. And I sometimes feel this guarded response, 'here's a rock musician who wants to be a composer—you get it from some like the LSO, but then you talk to them and they find out that you're not a dummy.'"

Lord has all the external trappings of prosperity, and he agrees they are important. But success is something else as well: "For me it's freedom... to take my time, and to end up doing what I want to do."

## MODERN BRITISH MUSIC

gramophone records  
by Edward Greenfield

IT IS GOOD NEWS that Sir Michael Tippett's great cantata "The Vision of St Augustine" has now been recorded under the composer's direction with the same fine cast as appeared recently both in London and Bristol. It is the more encouraging when the sponsoring company—helped by the Ralph Vaughan Williams Trust—is American. RCA conceived the project early enough to line up the recording after the live performances. When the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus came to the studio they were able to complete this difficult and long work of nearly 40 minutes in two sessions. I look forward to the finished disc, which will also include Tippett's Fantasia on a Theme of Handel, his own choice of coupling.

A much smaller company, Lyrita, has been more consistently ambitious in the field of neglected British music, and that without subsidy. Of the latest batch, following closely on the excellent disc of the composer's orchestral music, the most valuable is of four Walton works. In its way Walton's Sinfonia Concertante, early work though it is, is as distinctive a concerto as the later works for viola and violin. At 24 Walton's idiom may have had echoes of Elgar, but almost every bar is characteristic. Though the piano soloist does not have much opportunity to show off on his own, every single idea is striking and memorable. This is the first LP version (other than World Record's re-dubbing of the old 78s of Phyllis Sellick) and with Peter Katin as soloist and the composer conducting the LSO it fills the bill admirably (SRCS491).

Walton, conductor takes his own music a little more slowly and carefully than he used to, but that tendency is not enough to affect the sparkle of "Scapino"—warmhearted as well as capricious—and the recent "Capriccio Burlesco." The fourth item is another rarity, the ballet suite "The Quest," arranged from a wartime score (Helmppann and Fonteyn the original principals) that was somewhat lost for nearly two decades.

Another rare Walton work, recorded by Lyrita, comes out remarkably fresh: "Music for Children." Originally a set of easy piano duets it is scored with superb flair, to make one wonder why it is neglected in the concert hall. Colourful titles ("The Music Lesson," "Swingboats" and so on) were added at one time, but now they have been dropped. The three other works on the disc (Lyrita SRCS 50) are almost equally colourful—Holst's Japanese Suite, Bliss's Melée Fantastique and a collaborative effort from Berkeley and Britten, "Mont Juic," a suite of Catalan dances. Walton, Bliss, and Berkeley conduct their own works. St. Adrian Boult conducts the Holst.

The Lyrita issue of Bax's Symphony No. 2 (Lyrita SRCS 54) is probably the most important step yet toward a Bax revival. With no disrespect to Vernon Handley's excellent effort in recording Bax with his Guildford Philharmonic, it takes a fully professional orchestra like the LPO to bring out its fullest richness of Bax's orchestration, and to prevent the rhapsodising from sounding nippy. The Second Sinfonia is in its way more useful than the later symphonies with its hints of Russian influence, its mad sive first movement and the thoughtful epilogue at the end of the finale.

After many years out of the catalogue Heifetz's memorable account of the Elgar Violin Concerto with Sargent and the LSO returns on RCA's mid-price label (LSB 4022). We can now appreciate what warmth of expressiveness lies behind Heifetz's famous reserve.

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

### Parkinson

HUMAN SPEECH is an extraordinarily wasteful medium. Any journalist knows that direct quotation is the slum of the way of just filling up inches, which can be an advantage—as when you are a bit light on length—but can be a severe handicap, as on those rare occasions when the flavour of someone's speech is a crucial part of him and simply cries out to be transmitted. So, as far as the broadcasting media are concerned, succinctness is only likely in what one might call a seller's market; that is, in those situations where the man on the sharp end of the microphone actually wants to get some information across. Thus, the sharp "tell me, Mr Barber, what were you trying to achieve?" sort of news snippet interview can get you a quick answer (even if it's only that the guy is stalling again). Even "what is your view, Mr St John Stevens . . ." has been known to produce a response limited to three lucid sentences. But more general inquiries demand time, and even if both parties are reasonably articulate they also produce dead ends, (false starts, stumbles, among the more fruitful passages. And if someone actually wants to stall, whole minutes can slip away to oblivion.

Which is why I really cannot understand TV's continuing infatuation with the live "chat" programme, except as an extension of a Sunday newspaper's showbiz columns and granted the same status. "Tell me whatever it is you want the viewers to hear, darling, and I'll pretend I'm not here. And that was just about how it was with Terry-Thomas, the third and last guest on Edition No. 1 of "Parkinson," BBC's latest Saturday night chat programme with the affable, sensible, and experienced Yorkshire plain man Michael Parkinson in the chair. Terry-Thomas told his funnyman assistant and him a few lines to be sent up, and off we went to bed.

Feed man, however, is not Parkinson's role in life. The aim, as ever, is to give something more substantial and on our way to Terry-Thomas what we experienced might be called "the tough end and declining gently, as—since Frost Over Savundra and all that—is undoubtedly the way it has been.

Before Terry-Thomas (or strictly before the obligatory pop group and after the statutory socialist) was Arthur Ashe. Mr Ashe obviously was not there to tell jokes. Parkinson is personally interested in his area—sport and colour—and sympathetic to his

position. They were in contact. It was elicited that Ashe would not—unlike Stokely Carmichael—advise a ghetto boy with a gun to use it. Even so, we did not actually learn the clear answer to a simpler but more crucial question—granted that Ashe had therefore been refused entry to South Africa, why had he even wanted to go? Parkinson put the question twice, then let it go—and Ashe didn't evade, he just wandered off.

And if that's how it is among friends, what's the harm in being an enemy. Parkinson's Guest and Enemy No. 1 was Ray Bellasario, the photographer who gets into trouble with Royalty. Which would be a good big bang start for anyone's new series—if it hadn't been preceded by the Bernard Braden running entrance and the David Frost warm up gags read in Mr Parkinson's "What the Papers say" style. And if there hadn't been this constant feeling of time pressure.

Parkinson—in spite of a friendly tendency to call the man "Ray"—was out to make a brave show of hammering him over intrusions like pictures of the Ogilvys honeymoon. But his editorialising spirit was under such pressure that at one point he even answered his own question in his enthusiasm, an assault which went something like "Why don't you follow Sinatra around—I'll tell you why you don't follow him around, because you'd end up under a bus or something—no, I don't mean it, quite like that."

Whereupon, Mr Bellasario sympathises about the rugged Sinatra and Mr Parkinson unleashes the Chancellor of the Monarchist League from the audience to muddy the issue further. Perpetual motion would be a useful trick too if something could do it.

### ALDEBURGH

Hugo Cole

### Euripides

COLIN GRAHAM'S productions of "Euripides Hippolytus" and "Medea" at the Maltins followed Philip Della-Cort's versions, slightly condensed for the occasion and are similarly plain and straightforward. Chorus are spoken as naturalistically as the matter allows by single speakers; casts are reduced to five actors in each play, the music to atmospheric background sound used to bridge gaps between scenes and to heighten tension at moments of greatest stress.

Commanding performances of Phaedra and Medea by Barbara Jefford

## review



Michael Parkinson TV

were subtly and effectively backed up by Hazel Hughes as the two nurses. Her indecisiveness and ineffective meddling in the first play, where she revealed her mistress's secret urge to incest with disastrous results, was contrasted with her more plausible, arousing disgust and sympathy in equal proportions.

Heroic passions and agonies of the men came over less well at the Maltins, perhaps because with this style of production their great rhetorical cadences are hard to assimilate into the whole, and also because so many words are lost here when male voices are raised beyond a certain level. Gordon Crosse's music recorded from natural electronic sources is properly atmospheric but never obtrusive, except deliberately, when an horrific and aurally distressing electronic signal rushes round the auditorium drowning the off-stage voices of Medea's murdered children.

Saturday's sonata recital by the Russian violinist and pianist Mark Lubotsky Ljuba Edlina was almost as dramatic an occasion, with both players throwing themselves into the music (Mozart, Shostakovich, and Franck) with the sort of seriousness and intensity and physical vehemence that Westerners usually keep for big-scale concertos. How unlike the often relaxed approach of the Amadeus or the classical restraint of Staika Milamova who plays with Radu Lupu a very similar programme (Mozart, Hindemith, Franck) at Bath Festival. For Shostakovich's Opus 134, this approach seemed exactly right. Hear the music itself with its use of cadenzas for both instruments, its ferocious climaxes that do not merely suggest high dynamic extents from softest

to loudest but put them over in actual physical sounds almost at an orchestral level. Shostakovich exploits the characteristic of the modern internally-strengthened, metal-string violins and the Western side of its character, hard and pining with its steely pizzicato penetrating upper register, and power to produce intrinsically unpleasant sound (such as tremolo, sforzando su ponticello) usually excluded from sonata content. But all is justified in a work of this scale and of this intensity, combining black wit, high melodrama, and Shostakovich's particular sort of slowly developing dialogue in a refreshingly under-populated notes landscape that fits in well in this East Anglian environment.

Mozart's Requiem on Sunday afternoon was conducted by Britten. Some preliminary curiosity had been aroused by the announcement that minor revisions had been made in the light of recent musical logical evidence and that one new solution had been advanced by Britten himself. It could, I suppose, have been the rising violas in the link passages in the Recorder but musical logical interest was swamped by the splendour of Britten's ideas about the work and his concern for impetus of complete movements, for overall balance, and for natural and entirely unadorned expressiveness. This balance goes too far Britten's conducting. His directives are so placed and so natural, in the circumstances going straight to the heart of the matter. No wonder that the Festival Chorus and English Chamber Orchestra give the performances of their kind for him. The Chorus, even from far behind the orchestra, dominated the ensemble, sopranos, firm and brilliant right up to their two top B

flats, with unusually quick speeds, and the resonance of the Maltins, their detail was lost—the rhythmic accompaniment in the confutatis never broke the surface at all. Under other circumstances I am sure they would have complained, about this but this performance simply wasn't the sort one wants to criticise at any point. Heather Harper, Alfreda Hodgson, Peter Pears and John Shirley-Quirk were the soloists. The trombone solo in the Tuba Mirum was played with great distinction by Arthur Wilson.

## STROUD

Gareth Lloyd Evans

### Henry V

THE SIEGE OF HARFLEUR and the battle of Agincourt took place on a night of waterlogging rain at Stroud, Gloucestershire. The Royal Shakespeare company, true to its policy of making critics' journeys for their pleasure, had summoned us to an outdoor Theatre-in-the-round production of "Henry V" at the improbably named Subscription Rooms. It was well worth it. Rarely have I seen Shakespeare's apologetic words about cramming women O's and making do with a few fobs so revealed for what they are—a trick. With a tiny cast, loud bangs, smoke, lights, activity, and sensitivity, this unfashionably patriotic play was superbly done. It made the idea of joining that lot at Calais absolutely daft.

John Barton, the director, used no tricks (though he had some hefty cutting). It was straight down the track, full of the slog of war, the glory of specifying, the thrill of romance and adventure. Michael Williams' Henry had poise and fire. Polly James, doubling as Katherine and that doomed battlefield boy (Falstaff's natural son?) had, for the first, wit, zest, and passion, and, for the second, a moving gamin quality. Unsung names have stuck in my memory. David Calder as a powerful Chorus, Bernard Lloyd as a shrewd really Welsh Newellyn, Marion Lines making a true, very officious character out of Katherine's maid, Morgan Sheppard's Pistol and Denis Holmes's Constable of France. Well done, the RSC.

But all this critical gallivanting prompts a thought. If, in appalling conditions and deprived of the chance to muck about with Shakespeare, they can put off such wonderful stuff, and get such a reception, why does the RSC so frequently and expensively fool about with Shakespeare in its home

base? This production was the nearest to a Globe Theatre presentation I suppose I've seen, and it worked superbly without gimmicks.

## MANCHESTER

Gerald Larner

### Halle prom

JAMES LOUGHRAN, eager to present himself to every Halle audience at the earliest opportunity, conducted the first in the new season of Summer Proms in the Free Trade Hall on Saturday. The concert was a great success in its way, and Mr Loughran must already have won many new friends—who might well be persuaded to come along to the Sunday series too when the new season begins. Certainly there was enthusiastic applause after the first item in the programme, a vivid performance of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival Overture," and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony evoked an excited response at the end of the concert.

Actually, applause prematurely broke in after the first movement of the Tchaikovsky. And no one could blame the audience for that, since it is a large and self-sufficient movement which, in a purely structural sense, does not require the fulfilment of the other three. Besides it was powerfully shaped by Mr Loughran, although it was not quite as Tchaikovsky imagined it since, like most conductors, he did not restrain its impetus for as long as the score suggests. But it was well calculated, like the last movement, which was exhilarating without actually touching any extremes of tempo. There was some delightful playing in the middle movements—from the oboe in the andantino, for example, the piccolo and the neatly plucked strings in the scherzo.

Throughout the concert in fact there was no serious sign, though there were several little ones, of the short rehearsal time these Proms are allowed. There was a good orchestral contribution, too, to Beethoven's First Piano Concerto (in C, Opus 15), particularly at the beginning, which was finely controlled in dynamics and presented in the same contained and classical spirit as Stephen Bishop's bright interpretation of the solo part. He played most intelligently, with scarcely failing clarity, perhaps a little impatience in the first movement cadenza but with a winning appreciation of Beethoven's piano writing elsewhere. Nowhere was the delicately coloured quiet passages.







هولندا من الأصل



# Sound and fury

about Party people taking over commercial companies were arguments of public service virtue. In fact their serious output in peak hours is a scandal: the BBC at least tries to create audiences for its current affairs and its output is larger, more serious and more adventurous. The Labour Party, which now leads the hue and cry against the BBC, did nothing while it had the chance to create a structure for broadcasting in which responsibility and high standards could thrive.

audiences in the second and third level clubs, something additional is needed in top nightclubs and hotels. Thus, most of Egypt's "top ten" dancers have added a modern fillip or two to the classic oriental dance.

For instance, Nagua Fuad, perhaps the most beautiful dancer in the Arab world, first dances traditionally, and then entrances audiences in the Sheraton Hotel, Cairo, in specialty number in which she uses a candelabra of lighted tapers as a headpiece. And across the river Nile in

**ADAM RAPHAEL** reports from Washington, Sunday, on the receding chances of saving Lockheed

lished in the Senate. In view of all these uncertainties, it was not surprising last week that Senator Proxmire's forecast that the loan guarantee had no chance in heaven or hell of being passed by Congress before October, aroused little interest.

But the title was correct, and assuming that Lockheed is not forced into bankruptcy or merger before then by either the airline or its banks, it places the British Government in an extremely awkward position. Under the original commitment to continue financing the RB211 without a loan guarantee ends on August 8, the date specified in the re-negotiated Rolls' engine contract. But few believe here that Britain will let the engine contract, the rôle of international villain-in-chief by foreclosing

one member of Lockheed's consortium remarked: "It's just too early to predict what the group will do if the guarantee Bill doesn't go through. There are diplomatic considerations, political factors, economic problems, and credit questions to be considered. A discerning number of people must make up their minds and then reach an agreement. It's just an incredible stew," he said.

Of course it may not come to this, but it looks from much of this kind as if the usual American government's original pessimistic assessment of the chances of saving the RB211 may, unfortunately, turn out to be correct. If that should happen — the pentup bitterness on both sides of the Atlantic is likely to flow freely.

audiences in the second and third level clubs, something additional is needed in top nightclubs and hotels. Thus, most of Egypt's "top ten" dancers have added a modern fillip or two to the classic oriental dance.

For instance, Nagua Fuad, perhaps the most beautiful dancer in the Arab world, first dances traditionally, and then entrances audiences in the Sheraton Hotel, Cairo, in specialty number in which she uses a candelabra of lighted tapers as a headpiece. And across the river Nile in

ears and now appears in the better clubs," it was decided that the sexual movements in Oriental dancing were not in keeping with the ideals of the new state. Under Nasser, belly dancers had to wear a veil over their bellies and they were fined heavily if their dance was deemed too erotic. In Egypt dancers still must expose their midriffs, but the higher-paid entertainers manage to do this with an almost undetectable sheer gleece or body stocking. All this is a far cry from the original belly dancing which, Cater

Some of the premier dancers are self-taught. "I wanted to dance ever since I can remember," Nagua said. "I practised by myself at night and in the morning."

end. The hands, legs, breasts, and, of course, the belly are moved—but the dance is always based on the hips. Turkish dancing is more rapid and violent, but the true gypsy dancing is more sensuous, and it tells a story." One heavy dancer relegated to the second-level night clubs complained: "Tastes in figures are changing, but they are not good for the art. As for belly dancing, is considered as being not good to have many hips and sunny limbs—or what is a belly dancer without a belly?" —LAS



General, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Korea,  
Kobe, Kuwait, Lagos, Managua,  
Manila, Mexico,  
Moscow, Nairobi, Niassa,  
Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Tripoli,  
Vienna, Zurich.

Some of the premier dancers are self-taught. "I wanted to dance ever since I can remember," Nagua said. "I practised by myself at night and in the morning."

"As a young girl, I thought the greatest success would be to dance at the big hotels in Cairo. And now, here I am."

Many oriental dancers in the Middle East were trained by Ibrahim Akef, a 47-year-old former acrobat and dancer. In his Cairo studio—an unfinished nightclub of a downtown hotel—Akef usually trains four girls at a time, tirelessly "counting" a waltz, a tango, a habashat neim. The "one" is in Arabic as he drills them over fundamental steps.

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from William Tuohy. Cairo: Sunday

omers with a sexy belly dances down in a flashy micro-miniskirt.

Belly dancing has experienced something of a revival in Egypt since the death of President Nasser. "After the 1952 revolution," explains Suzie Mae, a Swiss girl who has studied belly dancing for six years and now appears in the Egyptian nightclubs, "it was added that the sexual movements in oriental dancing were not in keeping with the ideals of the new state. Under Nasser, belly dancers had to wear a veil over their bellies and they were fined heavily if their dancing was deemed too erotic."

In Egypt dancers still cost a fortune—hundreds, but the higher paid entertainers manage to do this with an almost undetectable sheer leggings or body stocking. All this is a far cry from the original belly dancing which,

ing the reign of the Pharaohs, in spite of Turkish claims to the invention.

In ancient Egypt, the dancers were not the seven veils but only a single veil wrapped strategically from the waist, with the rest of the body remaining bare.

There are an estimated 1,000 belly dancers playing their art in the Middle East, 1,000 of them in Cairo and Alexandria. Top performers like Nagua Foad and Nakred Nabri average 250 to 300 dollars a night and their more sensual touches because the foreign patrons are spending much-needed hard currencies.

Some of the premier dancers are self-taught. "I wanted to dance ever since I can remember," Nagua Foad said. "I practised by

airo. After a couple years more of practice, I lied about my age and performed professionally. Under Egyptian law, you have to be 18 to dance commercially." Miss Uad, now a youngish 30, said that a dancer can entertain until well into her 40s and that "if you want to keep dancing you ought not smoke or drink" she advises.

"As a young girl, I thought the greatest success would be to dance at the big hotels in Cairo. And now, here I am."

Many oriental dancers in the Middle East were trained by Ibrahim Akef, a 47-year-old married dancer and dancer in a Cairo studio, an unfinished nightclub of a downtown hotel.

Akef usually trains four girls at a time, tirelessly shouting "Wah at, neim, habah, neim," that is "One, two, three, four" in Arabic as the girls dance.

In a year's course, though if girl takes longer to master the dance, she is charged no more. The Swiss dancer, Liza Bae, a former student of Kefauver, said: "You need to learn to translate the music through your hips. Every part of the body must be in motion, not rotating or wriggling as much as the hands, which are moved. The hands, legs, breasts, and, of course, the belly are moved—but the dance is always based on the hips. Turkish dancing is more rapid and violent, but the true essence of the dance is more continuous, and it tells a story."

One heavy dancer relegated to the second-level night club complained: "I am a fat girl. My figures are changing, but they are not good for the art. As we as belly dancing is concerned, it is not good to have long hips and skinny limbs. The best type of dancing is without a belly."

LOS

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Vienna, Zurich.





## CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

A Guardian Special Report  
photographs by ROBERT SMITHIES

STOKE-ON-TRENT is a unique city. Enormously long, extremely narrow, and shaped like a baroque sausage, it consists of six towns, not five as Arnold Bennett would have had us believe, and a host of villages and hamlets, all proud of their individuality. The towns, from north to south, are Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Fenton, and Longton. At its heart there are mountains of slag, the winding gear of an ancient coalmine, deep death-inviting waterlogged marl holes, and glistening shafttips sparkling with a thousand jewels.

Some of the characteristics that render Stoke-on-Trent unique in the past have already disappeared. The black pall of smoke created by the coal-fired intermittent ovens has gone and with it most of the bottle-shaped hovels and kilns which caused it. No longer does the skyline of Hanley, Shelton, or Longton, formerly so deeply crenellated with chimneys vomiting black smoke, give to the Potteries the character of a fortified town which is how a German architect saw and described it one hundred and fifty years ago. Cattle grazing upon green pastures at the city's geographical centre have gone also. The only reminder of them is the curious herd of 686 ceramic cows which have permanent quarters in the city art gallery.

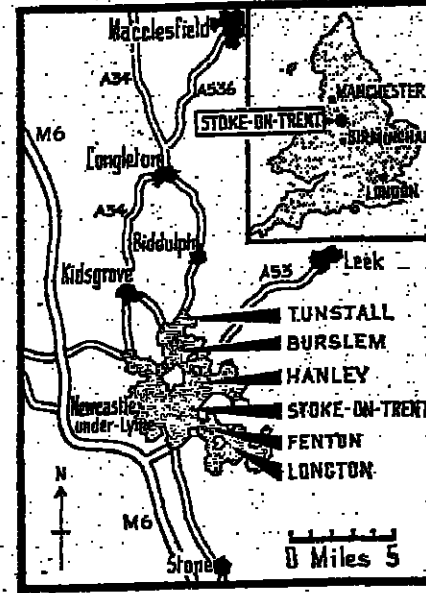
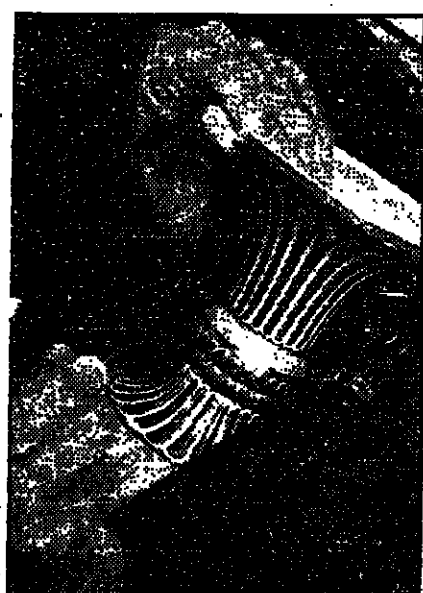
In spite of change the townscape of the Potteries still haunts the imagination. The quintessential feature of the city is its "stinkiness." Stoke-on-Trent is a city of little communities settling with life and industry, and a big architecture. City Road may be nearly ten miles long but throughout its length it boasts few buildings of any size or architectural merit.

Now after long row of tiny dwellings and two-storied shops, many of them built at the time of the industrial revolution, lead on to wastelands that were once smiling cornfields. The city has its Mall and Piccadilly and Bird Cage Walk, but these no more resemble the streets of Westminster than Jerusalem, Dresden, Florence, or Botany Bay correspond in character to the places which gave names to them.

Stoke-on-Trent is in the centre of England yet few people seem to know just where it is. Affinity with Manchester or Birmingham is sometimes claimed for it, but the potters will have none of it. Even more frequently the White Country of the workers' clay is equated with the Black Country but apart from a general sense of squalor they neither resemble one another in character nor appearance, and they are miles apart.

Potland, in fact, in spite of much scenic spoliation over the centuries, is rather like a black diamond set in a verdant countryside. Ugly in places it may be, and appallingly squalid, yet beautiful things have been and are still made there. Moreover it is easy to escape from the claustrophobic atmosphere of its narrow, crowded streets into the free air of the moors, the woods and the valleys, which surround it.

This fantastic conurbation was brought under one civic umbrella after seemingly interminable squabbling in 1910 when the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent was formed. In 1925 Stoke-on-Trent became a city, and in



## Beauty out of squalor

by REGINALD HAGGAR

doing so added to its unique features seven town halls (Burslem had gone one better than its neighbours and built two), almost as many museums and halls of culture, and hundreds of potworks, pubs, and chapels, not to mention coalmines and ironworks.

In addition it acquired a large acreage of slums and substandard housing, a complicated network of streets and thoroughfares which are a nightmare to planner and pedestrian alike, and an even vaster area of once fair land which had been violated and raped to satisfy men's greed. This is the challenge which successive city councils and administrators have had to meet.

The old rivalries that delayed federation for so long and made it so difficult have never died out. Pride of achievement has always been the mark of the potter since the days of Thomas Whieldon and Josiah Wedgwood. What was done in Hanley or Fenton could as surely be done in Stoke or Burslem, and perhaps done better. This rivalry is reflected in the "separateness" of the towns and the feeling that Fenton has nothing to learn from Hanley or Stoke or Tunstall.

So the individuality of the towns has persisted. To the stranger passing through, Tunstall and Fenton may seem as like as two strivelled and dried up peas, but to the potter the difference is that of chalk and cheese, although he would be a rash man who said which was which.

Burslem was the butter pottery when the industry was in its infancy: its staples were containers for dairy produce. In plan it has changed little since then—an irregular rectangle filled in with potbaks, shops, dwelling



FENTON: bottle ovens

houses, a few chapels, the splendid Wedgwood Institute covered all over with Victorian statuary, and a soot-encrusted town hall with a golden angel who hovers above the bandstand and public conveniences below. The big house of the Wedgwoods is now the Midland Bank—a clear indication of the littleness of the potter's world.

A coal seam outcrops in the cellar of the pub next door. From this hill of shards ancient tracks lead to the neighbouring villages. Bourne's Bank winds down to the parish churchyard where acres of overturned and broken gravestones suggest that the last Trump has already sounded. Only the Burslem witch now sleeps there

undisturbed in her grave. The Furlong and Navigation Road lead to the cut (canal) past ancient bastilles of industry. Packhorse Lane and Moorland Road remind us of the pre-industrial isolation of Burslem, while Nile Street, Waterloo Road, and Pitt Street indicate when Burslem began to break out of its original plan. Old names linger in this sleepy market town: the Sythe, the Handicraft, the Jenkins, Greenhead, and Hole House.

Tunstall too is a market town but the people speak there with a dialect touched by that of the moorland folk. By comparison with Burslem, Tunstall is a late developer assuming importance only in the nineteenth century.

Hanley is altogether different. The little dwellings and shops seem even smaller here just because Hanley has an ambition to reach the sky. Cheek by jowl with the little corner shop are large emporia. Hanley was always a bit more so ahead than Burslem or Stoke. It had bigger shops and chapels and boasted two theatres when Burslem boasted only the Blood Tub in Bug's Gutter and the Flea Pit near the Hell Hole. Today it is the shopping and cultural centre of the Potteries. It has a splendid new library, fire station, and police station. It has a museum and art gallery where there are more than ten times as many rare and beautiful pieces of Staffordshire pottery in the store cupboards and basement than are ever on display.

Across the way, Bethesda Chapel is a monument to the power of the Ridgways, the Meighs, and the Hicks, "the Radical saints of Hanley," whose potworks, and religious activities gave nonconformists respectability to the town. It is a fine edifice. So too in another way is the acoustically perfect Victoria Hall where mammoth choirs annually perform the Messiah.

The town which Arnold Bennett ignored, Fenton, unwashed, uncared for, but still manufacturing a prodigious quantity of the pottery and porcelain, reaches out as though to embrace its neighbours, Stoke and Longton. But these too are changing and in the process in danger of losing their character.

Stoke is an ancient parish, and has an Anglo-Saxon cross, but it has never been much of a town. Famous potters like Josiah Spode and Thomas Minton gave lustre to the place but its importance rests upon the railway which

transformed it into the Potteries centre of communications and gave it an excellent piece of Victorian planning and railway architecture.

The true character of the Potteries is still to be found in Longton. The centre has been demolished and replaced by a bus station and shopping precinct. The Devil's Nook has disappeared and Edward Pugin's St. Gregory's which frowned upon it. Most of the sagger and ooster (clinker) walls which surrounded the pigeon lofts and hen runs on Meir. They have been swept away also, but Longton is still Neck End, crammed with potbanks and alleys and shops, a little scruffy and dirty perhaps but the scene of endless activity.

There are still more hovels and bottle ovens in Longton than anywhere else in the kingdom. Some are stout and matronly and heavily corseted with iron girdles, others are slender and almost virginal, having been built at the time when coal firing was well on the way out and so scarcely used.

In Longton people drop more readily into the dialect of the district, although old pottery terms such as stouking (attaching handles), wedging (kneading clay to make it usable), or arsing (turning pots for drying) are less frequently heard than formerly. The people of the Potteries are noted for their kindness and hospitality, and of nowhere is this more true than Longton. They are also extremely proud of their craft skills and their ceramic achievements as they have every right to be.

Today many of the evidences of past evils are being swept away. The exhausted clay pits are being filled in and the pit mounds lowered and grassed over. Derelict workshops are being demolished and soured wastelands landscaped. Yet it is perhaps well that an old factory here and pit gear there should be allowed to survive, like spectres from an evil past, to remind future generations of the circumstances under which men, women, and even small children toiled a century ago.

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Stoke



STOKE-ON-TRENT

A Guardian Special Report



SPODE: Assembling a ceramic kingfisher

# Feet of clay

by R. L. SMYTH  
senior lecturer in economics  
at the University of Keele

EIGHTY per cent of the workers in the British pottery industry work in or close to Stoke-on-Trent. One third of the labour force in Stoke-on-Trent is employed by the pottery industry in many families in the city both the father and the mother work in the industry and their sons and daughters may work there somewhere in this area.

No other British industry is so highly concentrated and no other major British city is so dominated by one industry. The concentration of the industry in North Staffordshire is all the more surprising when it is remembered that a suitable location for the industry would be in the south-west, near to the clay which is its basic material.

Originally North Staffordshire was the best location because its coal had particularly good ring properties. It was cheaper to bring the clay to the coal than the coal to the clay. Now, of course, coal is no longer used for firing and on sunny days Stoke glitters and sparkles like Wolverhampton.

However, there are good reasons why pottery firms stay in North Staffordshire. The main reason is that the factories there, renovated and extended since 1950, and firms simply cannot afford to move. Also the labour force is now concentrated in Stoke-on-Trent and a large firm would find it exceedingly difficult to recruit suitable labour away from the city.

There is a wide range of firms which service the pottery industry in Stoke-on-Trent: machine-makers, kiln-builders, glaze suppliers, bone, flint and glaze suppliers, list a group of firms and specialised insurance and transport companies. In addition middle managers tend to specialise courses at a North Staffordshire Polytechnic and the British Ceramic Research Association in Stoke-on-Trent. The pottery industry has had a poor profit record (it has long suffered from excessive competition) and other regions obviously prefer to encourage profitable activities. It would be wrong to believe that the pottery industry is dependent on one homogeneous industry: its eggs are in a number of pottery baskets.

**Our sections**  
The pottery industry has a distinct sections which are different markets. In 1970 employment was distributed between the four sections of the industry as follows: domestic ware 65 per cent; tiles 15 per cent; sanitary ware 10 per cent; and electrical insulators 8 per cent. The remaining 2 per cent includes an important new section, industrial ceramics, which is expanding rapidly. Domestic ware is highly concentrated in Stoke-on-Trent and has three main divisions—rhenware, by far the largest, china, and fine china. Domestic ware, in particular fine china, accounts for the 75 per cent of the industry's output. It is sold mainly to wholesalers, with additional sales to catering establishments. Tiles too are concentrated in North Staffordshire, although to a lesser extent than domestic ware.



BURSLER: Wedgwood house, now a bank

concentrating output in a smaller number of firms in all sectors of the industry. Between 1948 and 1970 40 parent companies gained control of 105 subsidiary companies in the domestic ware sector of the industry alone.

Minton, Beeswick and Dunn Bennett now belong to Doulton and Coalport, Tuscan China, J. & G. Meakin, Johnson Bros., Midwinter and Susie Cooper form part of the powerful Wedgwood group. The Arnold Bennett type of firm has been its day. We must now think of the large modern firm as being the typical unit of control in the pottery industry.

## Substitutes

Will the demand for pottery be sustained in the face of competition from substitute materials? There are no adequate substitutes for porcelain when it comes to sanitary ware and prices are reasonable, the same may be said of ceramic wall tiles. Porcelain high-tension electric insulators are also safe for the foreseeable future.

We will therefore concentrate on the domestic ware market. In 1968 purchases of domestic ware by households by value in Britain were distributed as follows: China and earthenware 70 per cent, toughened glass ("Pyrex" etc.) 21 per cent, iron and steel and other materials 4 per cent.

The challenge from plastics to pottery has faded out. Plastics are too soft and really hard plastics are unduly expensive. Toughened glass has provided the main challenge, particularly for ovenware. It is a development the consumer welcomes and one the pottery manufacturers can meet. Makers of paper cups and plates have captured part of the market.

Presumably a society that can afford to throw away once-used cups and plates can also afford to purchase attractive china. Ceramic tableware is a "superior" product, the demand for it increases as income increases. Pottery firms have good reason to be confident that their wares will be consumed in ever increasing quantities in the future. One possible weakness remains: will they hold their export markets?

Importing is an extremely complicated matter. As countries become industrialised they establish their own pottery industries. However, as they industrialise further they may neglect pottery for other activities and import more pottery, not less. Also at all stages of development English bone china is imported as it is not easy to copy. Because of protection British manufacturers have lost markets in South America, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and Australia and replaced them with exports to Canada and the United States.

There have been no serious industrial disputes in the pottery industry in living memory. The good sense of the men and women of Stoke-on-Trent has had a lot to do with this. If disputes arise, full-time union officials are quickly on the spot to negotiate. Concentration in one city appears to reduce the importance of shop stewards. Job satisfaction is relatively high, particularly for women.

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- R. Goodwin & Sons (Engineers) Ltd., Hanley, melt their high grade alloy irons and steels by the electric arc process.
- William Tatton and Company Ltd., Twisters and Throwsters of man-made fibres, use all-electric heat setting on their crimping and twisting machines.
- Thomas Bolton & Sons Ltd., use electric induction melting and electric billet heating for the production of their extruded copper alloys.
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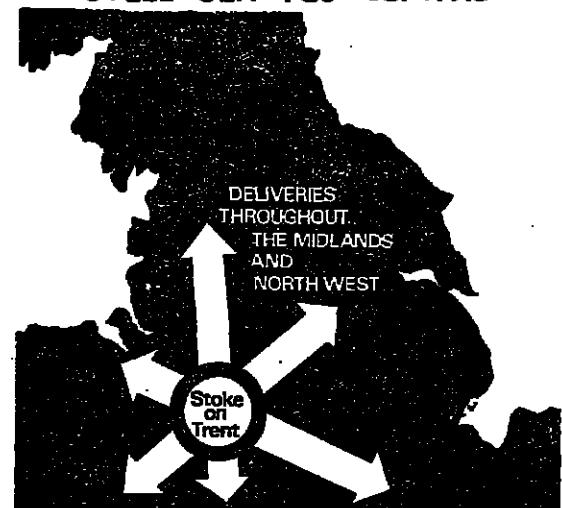


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## STOKES-ON-TRENT

IN BYGONE DAYS the welcome sign hung out by the city fathers of Stoke-on-Trent to attract industry read "minerals"—coal, clay, and ironstone. Today the welcome is the same but the message reads "communication," for this amalgam of six towns into a 36 square mile oval, with its broader extremities to the north and south, is on the threshold of road development which will make its situation unique. The M6 motorway is already close to the city boundary, and from this a D road is under construction to pass through the heart of the city and double back to the M6 further north. This should be completed in three years.

The real bonanza, however, is the proposed M64 linking the M6 to the M1 and passing to the immediate south of the city, due to be opened "within 10 years," the whole providing a network of roads to give manufacturers a spider approach to all parts of the country. Rail and freight facilities are said to be adequate, with airfields at Ringway and Castle Donington offering cargo services to exporters; so that the city council see Stoke as the main industrial and distributive centre in North Staffordshire.

This is the message to tempt employers into the city. Inquiries are being received from all over the country, but there is a big handicap—IDCs. A factor which is preventing an all-out advertising campaign to attract new firms. Unfortunately Stoke has none of the benefits of a new town or development area, a situation which could be stultifying but which clearly is nothing of the kind, for two new industrial estates have recently been serviced: Berry Hill (60 acres) and Meir (90 acres).

Berry Hill is an exemplary instance of land reclamation: some 20 acres of old pit mound being moved to fill a nearby hole left by the pottery industry. Its occupants are mostly engaged in commerce, while Meir accepted its first big occupant about twelve months ago—Harris-Mayer (chemicals and paint). Meir is

## HAROLD PARSONS on industrial diversification

## Taking pot luck

near to a residential area and unsuited to heavy industry.

These industrial estates supplement Newstead (65 acres), developed over the past 15 years. It harbours a rather strange mixture of trades: food concerns dealing in bacon, yeast, prepacked potatoes, and a cardboard-box and carton firm (Remploy) plus such metal-based industries as Shelly Furnaces, whose products include kilns for the ceramic industry; heat treatment, normalising, and low thermal mass stress

smokeless fuels—"the city was a leader in smokeless zones for residential areas." On derelict land, the afterbirth of past industrial prosperity, it is planned to remove all derelict land by 1981.

The mineral deposits of North Staffordshire brought something else to Stoke besides coal and clay mining. In the nineteenth century the region was the second largest producer of iron ore in the country, and therefore steel works were opened. The Shelton Ironworks, found-

angles right down to 3in. x 1/2in. flats. The output of finished sections averages 6,400 tons per week, which with the lightness of the sections rolled represents what is claimed to be a greater footage than any other such mill in the country. Covering 325 acres, this plant employs some 2,800 people.

BSC is represented again down the road, by the Construction Engineering Division. Redpath Pearson Branch, Shelton Works, specialising in bolted and welded steel-framed

bridges into position, and from fire resistant hydraulic fluids to oils capable of normal function at sub-temperatures. A skin cream to provide protection against harmful agents in industry and new cutting fluid to boost machine-shop production are just two recent innovations which prompted the managing director, Mr C. H. Mitchell, to express a belief that the influence of his company must be more than that of a supplier of lubricants. "Lubrication in all its forms

under the name Soteco-Lenco (Engineering) operating from a 15,000 sq. ft. factory at Fenton. Lenco manufactures tanks and pressure vessels, offers a flame cutting plant, service capable of cutting mild steel up to 10in. thick and up to 80in. diameter, and the work-shops include facilities for handling fabrications up to 20 tons in one piece. Soteco is largely concerned with the manufacture and sale of lorry mounted concrete mixers, contract batching plants, and general engineering.

The North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce lists as members (discounting pottery ceramics, and kindred fields) over 30 engineering firms, two boiler-makers, three brass foundries, nine electrical engineers, nine ironfounders plus a host of mechanical engineers, toolmakers, printers, sheet metal workers, and plastics firms. There are other equipment manufacturers, taxidermists, and furniture makers.

One of the most sophisticated industries is that of electronic and Matty Printed Product are in the forefront of development in the field of video products. This company's work has led to representation in the work of the Radio and Electronic Components Manufacturers Federation, and to playing a part with the British Standards Institution and the European Organisation CEPS which works for unitary products.

Currently Matty represents sit on five committees at RECMF. Becoming involved with the delaying of electronic signals for very accurate periods of time led to the innovation of Delay Line systems, and the Video Delay Line came into being as a result of discussions with BBC, the resultant joint developed product being the first of its kind.

It would seem that Stoke set fair for a speedy growth industrially if the necessary IDCs are forthcoming, so that over-cautious house builders could be wrong. A catchment area of some 800,000 people likely to look favourably on powerhouses of electronic sandwiched between motorways

Unfortunately, Stoke has none of the benefits of a new town or development area, a situation which could be stultifying but which clearly is nothing of the kind

relieving furnaces of all types. Also at Newstead is the process plant division of James A. Jobling (QVF), glass plant and pipeline manufacturers.

The pattern of Stoke industry in terms of employment is (1) clay (pottery, bricks, tiles, and insulators); (2) coal; and (3) various types of engineering (including the steel works of BSC); and (4) rubber products. Michelin in particular.

There is an impression in the minds of many people elsewhere that manufacture is all in the clay trade, "Stoke is the only town in the whole country that can build and equip a house without outside help from the chimney pot at the top to electric wiring, furniture, and floor coverings."

It is also cleaner: "Up to 1936 up to 2,000 bottle-shaped kilns were in use, now there is none operative." Drastic changes had been brought about through the development of

ded in the 1930s, and now part of the Scottish, Shelton and East Moors Group of the General Steels Division, BSC, were modernised in 1964 at a cost of £19M.

This involved complete replacement of five open hearth steelmaking furnaces and a 32in. section rolling mill by pneumatic steelmaking, continuous casting and a fully automated universal and structural rolling mill. At that time the plant in the world was believed to rely for its full output on continuous casting and indeed the sizes which were to be cast were not cast anywhere in the world.

Tremendous benefits came in the form of lesser capital expenditure and a far greater overall yield. An indication of the range of steel sizes offered can be deduced from the following: beams 8in. x 5 1/2in. through to 18in. x 7 1/2in.; columns 6in. sq. to 12in. sq. and numerous joists, channels, tees, and

buildings, fabrications for steel works equipment, crane girders and similar products. To the tune of about 1,000 tons a month, employing just over 200 men.

Yet another local mineral oil played a part in the early fortunes of Walker (Century Oils) when crude oil discovered at a nearby colliery was tapped and processed at the factory. Today it claims to be the largest independent industrial oil company in Britain. As a group it employs 750 people and has factories and offices in many parts of the country. Growth is continuous: last April the company announced completion of negotiations for the take-over of Snowdrift Lubricants, an industrial oil company with headquarters in London.

Today almost 2,000 products are made at Walkers, covering industrial applications from tube-drawing compounds to grease for sliding motorway

is becoming seriously recognised as an integral part of engineering at all levels.

A firm that has shown considerable growth is Hydronyl; five years ago, it had a staff of less than ten while now it employs over a hundred with direct exports of more than £1 million. In March 1970 it was bought by an American company, Norton, and has spent some £100,000 on a new fabrication shop to aid the marketing of fractionating devices to the petroleum industry.

Hydronyl is involved in supplying the chemical and petroleum industry with equipment primarily used in unit operations such as distillation and absorption and the major part of the business lies in supplying devices for such operations which bring together gases and liquids in close contact.

Lenco Engineering is this month being merged with Soteco and the two will operate

STOKE: Michelin men

## A radial future

THERE are very few homes in Stoke-on-Trent which do not in some way or another have some member of the family connected with Michelin.

said the then Lord Mayor of the city, speaking at the company's long-service awards celebrations last April. More than 9,000 people are employed at the Michelin Tyre Company's Stoke works.

Michelin came to the town in 1927, then a welcome instance of industrial diversification. Over the years it has been an outstanding example of employment stability, affected only by the general depression of the thirties and a short period of recession in the fifties.

During the sixties Stoke became the headquarters of Michelin in Britain, being responsible for the building, staffing and training for a truck tyre factory in Burnley, a car tyre factory in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, a car tyre factory at Malusk, County Antrim, and a second truck tyre factory at Ballymena. Currently the Burnley plant is being expanded to include wheel making and

a new car tyre factory is under construction at Dundee.

General training facilities being developed at Stoke, in all these activities people are playing their part. Newcomers to the industry encourage, as is evident in the building at nearby Han of a new apprentice training centre geared for an intake of 200 apprentices annually.

Michelin claims to be the biggest British producer of radial tyres, a large proportion of which are exported. It recently announced that company was to cease the production of cross-ply tyres concentrate solely on and a decision prompted by increasing number of Euro and British car manufacturers who are fitting radial tyres original equipment.

Radials currently account about 40 per cent of the tyre market. It is forecast by 1975 at least three car four will be fitted with as original equipment with the truck tyre market it expected that radials account for 50 per cent of sales by the end of this year. Wt Malusk, County Antrim, and a second truck tyre factory at Ballymena. Currently the Burnley plant is being expanded to include wheel making and



TUNSTALL, near Berrys Hill and Chatterley Whitfield pit

## Tip top tips

OVER recent years coal mining has contracted in many parts of the country, but this is not true of the North Staffordshire coalfield where the quality of the bituminous coal is so fine as to be in great demand. Now, when coal is actually being imported to meet national requirements, the 13 collieries in the area, with headquarters in Stoke-on-Trent, are on an upsurge of prosperity, producing nearly 8.5 million tons a year and employing 15,000 mineworkers.

This is one of the National Coal Board's most productive and profitable areas. Since it was formed, following an administrative reorganisation in 1967, the area has ended with a surplus after paying interest every year. None of the board's 17 areas has a heavier capital investment programme.

What of the collieries within the town of Stoke itself, the headgear sharing the skyline with shopping areas and commerce to a degree rarely seen elsewhere? Hem Heath, Trent-ham, is the largest, producing a million tons of coal yearly. It is virtually a self-sufficient colliery costing £9.75 million. New and underground roadways are

being driven into new reserves at a cost of over £1 million, while its neighbour, Florence Colliery, is being developed to produce a million tons a year. At Florence new drivages to further reserves are costing £1.5 million and a new coal preparation plant is being planned to serve both these collieries.

Norton Colliery, also in Stoke, is driving into an area of reserves which were abandoned some years ago, and Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Tunstall, has been breaking out and productivity records since it was lifted by the Coal Board from the "jeopardy of closure" classification at the end of December. Happily there are now no Staffordshire collieries in this category.

Other collieries in the neighbourhood include Silverdale, Newcastle-under-Lyme, which set up a new British coal face productivity record in February, 1970, and Holditch, Newcastle, which helps to supply the coke oven market and where a new coal preparation

plant is to be built. The most northerly pit in the county is the Victoria, Biddulph, where a change is being made from conventional mining techniques to retreat mining. Wolstanton Newcastle, a concentration of three collieries, is developing seams which produce carbonised coals.

All of these collieries have a direct bearing on Stoke as a mining community, in addition to which opencast mining has also recently begun on a 128-acre site at Goldenhill; aptly named indeed, since it is estimated that some 800,000 tons of coal will be produced there, plus about 250,000 tons of clay extracted for use in the pottery industry.

Coal mining has been a recognised birthright of North Staffordshire folk since the thirteenth century. At Stoke it is today regarded as the second largest industry and reassured in the face of growing national unemployment, very much the old standby coming to the rescue.



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## Aluminium

A major contract for the supply of 15,000,000 lbs of butane has been negotiated between the British Aluminium Co. Ltd and the Shell-Mex and B.P. Group for the new £37 million aluminium smelting plant at Invergordon, Scotland.

British Aluminium said: "We chose

heating purposes—baking of carbon anode blocks—heating holding furnaces containing molten aluminium and for space heating.



## Heavy Clay

The Coalville Brick Company Limited have successfully solved a heavy smoke emission problem by converting to butane gas. Tests carried out at their Leicestershire works on butane fired facing bricks also showed the quality of the product was greatly improved. In addition, it is expected that when all eight beehive kilns are converted to butane firing, productivity will probably increase by 25%.

## Metallurgy

The Skefko Ball Bearing Company Ltd, is the British subsidiary of SKF—the largest roller bearing manufacturer in the world. They have replaced town gas with butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. at their works in Luton and Irvine, Scotland. It will be used to fire

15 furnaces. Skefko's comment was: "We were seeking means of reducing costs and found it more economical to use butane."

Exors. of James Mills Limited (Stockport) conducted extensive trials before deciding to convert to Shell-Mex and B.P. butane from town gas in their heat treatment departments.

Steel products have been manufactured by the company for over 100 years and they are now the largest producer of bright steel bar section in Western Europe. By using butane the burner conversion cost was reduced to a minimum by the use of existing equipment.



It is expected that approximately 500,000 lbs of butane will be used annually and that savings on running costs will cover investment in about 18 months.

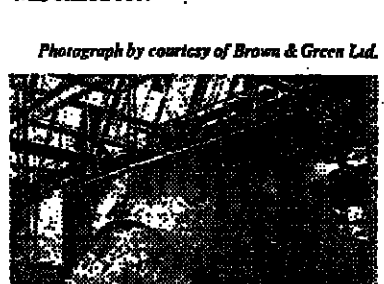
## Records

RCA Limited, record manufacturers, have chosen to use butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. in their new factory in

Washington New Town, County Durham. Nearly 1,000,000 lbs of butane will be used each year for the disc process and factory heating. After considering all the alternatives, RCA chose butane because it fulfilled their imperative requirements for a clean burning fuel which would offer the ultimate in efficiency, flexibility and economy.

## Dry Cleaning

As a result of a £250,000 capital investment Achille Serre Limited of Walthamstow E17 are the proud owners of Europe's most sophisticated laundry. The only problem was that they just didn't have enough steam capacity! So hot-air by LPG was called for.



Photograph by courtesy of Brown & Green Ltd.

The installation of a 12-ton propane storage tank followed shortly. And the difference was marked.

LPG from Shell-Mex and B.P. gave greater efficiency to the system. The fact that maintenance is low and no skilled operating personnel required, economically it presents an excellent long term proposition.

## Malting

Originally, the green malt used in the distilling of Chivas Regal Scotch Whisky was dried over a peat fire. This eventually gave way to anthracite.



As a fuel—but this was far from successful. In January 1970, the switch was made to butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. "We get complete independence from possibly fluctuating supplies,"

said Chivas Brothers. "And we get a extra full day's operation per week, we don't have to clear out and re-light as we did in the old anthracite days."

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## JAMES NICHOLSON on education

## Wider appeal

The atmosphere and organisation of the polytechnic itself will encourage and intensify this trend. North Staffordshire Polytechnic, to give it its full title, now takes in North Staffordshire College of Technology and Staffordshire College of Art. A high proportion of its students are drawn not from the immediate locality of Stoke but from the East Midlands, Scotland, London, and Commonwealth countries. Australia, New Zealand, East and West Africa, Hongkong, Singapore, India, and Pakistan are all represented on the student body. Stoke's polytechnic has acquired some of the quality of a metropolitan university. Certainly it seems much more than a provincial college of further education.

Courses which now appear to

Management courses include BSc Economics, which is similar in structure and breadth to that offered by London University, LRB Institute of Business and Accountancy, Business Studies. This last course covers not only economics, finance, and law but also behavioural science and statistics as well as operations analysis, marketing and information systems. Together these subjects cover large areas of new knowledge generated by the management revolution of the last decade.

It is fairly evident from the comments of students, planners, and businessmen in Stoke that large sectors of business in Stoke are innocent of this knowledge and the new techniques being widely applied in other sectors of industry and down the country. What is now being studied at Stoke's polytechnic may make itself

While the benefits which Stoke could draw from these trends in further education are not difficult to define it may be some years before benefits of recent changes in primary and secondary education in Stoke, beyond ideological ones, are so easy to see.

Last September the city

## Comprehensive

While the benefits which Stoke could draw from these trends in further education are not difficult to define it may be some years before benefits of recent changes in primary and secondary education in Stoke, beyond ideological ones, are so easy to see.

Last September the city adopted the comprehensive system of five form grammar schools, and all junior high schools and secondary moderns have been replaced by neighbourhood comprehensives. So far the change has gone smoothly, but it has not been without controversy, however. Parents have been allowed some freedom of choice about which schools their children go to and head teachers have been encouraged to have teaching systems. Stoke is staunchly Socialist, politically, and this change seems to follow the party line to the satisfaction of most of its one needs.

It did not seem to be impressed by the new Sixth Form College at Fenton. Built for only £500,000, the college was designed to accommodate 750 pupils in the morning and 900 attending, could have been big enough for 1,200 if the money had been forthcoming. It is still the only purpose built sixth form college in Britain.

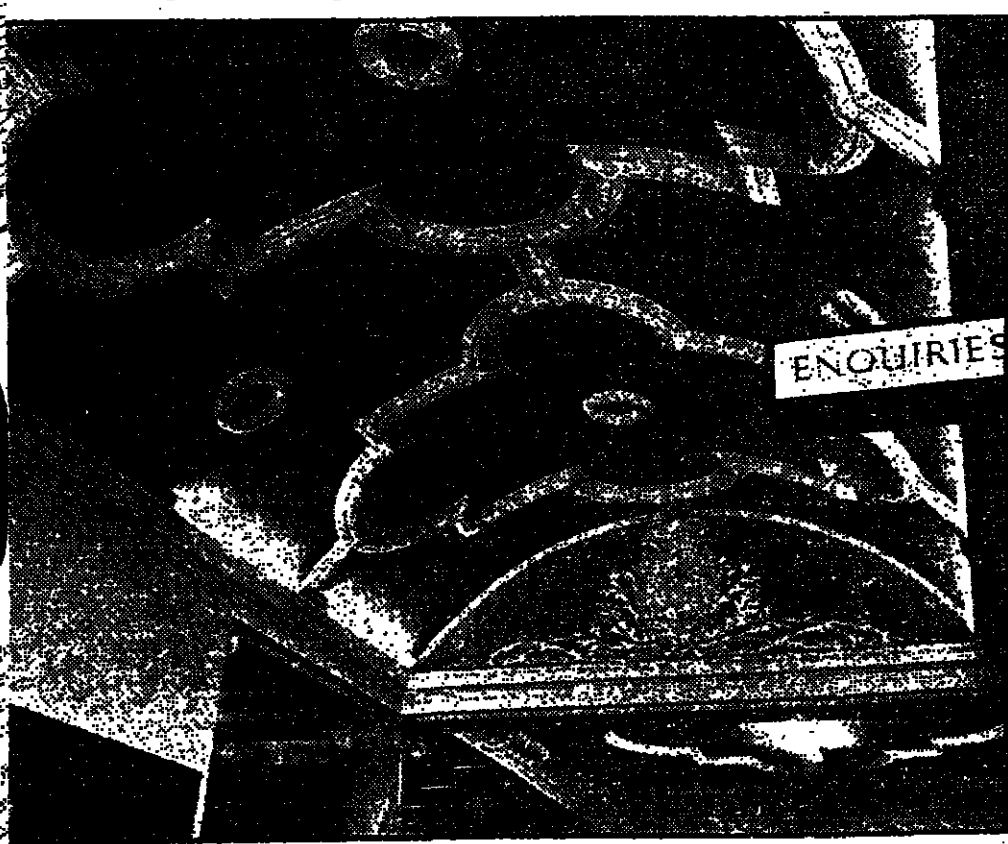
**No different**

At the moment it is a well staffed and well led grammar school. Its pupils are all from Stoke's lost grammar schools, as are the principal and deputy principal. With its up-to-the-minute lecture theatres, well equipped science labs and work shops, it is hard to doubt the future success for this last rung of the comprehensive system.

Its atmosphere is no different from that of a very large grammar school in any middle class part of a city. Considerable benefit should derive from its large size. In the immediate context of Stoke, it will provide a somewhat wider experience for young men and women on their way to university or training college than one would expect from the sixth form of a grammar school of normal size.

No doubt the real test of its value to the comprehensive system and to Stoke itself will come later. How efficiently will it absorb and educate eventual intake without a grammar school and around those from the new comprehensives? In London there are signs of disorder. Inefficiency, and loss of control in some comprehensives. Stoke, of course, is not London. Can it be that in spite of the new labels given to schools in Stoke most of those who end up in the Sixth Form College would, if they had the choice, have found a place there via the 11-plus and the grammar school?

**ROKE:** "Wedgwood" ceiling in the North Staffs Polytechnic



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## STOKE-ON-TRENT



THE POTTERIES from Hanley; Hanley shopping centre; and saplings in Central Forest Park, with Hanley Deep Pit behind

# Clearing up the mess

GORDON RHODES on reclamation

THE SIGHT of Burslem Cemetery nestling in the shadow of the city's biggest slag heap neatly sums up the public image of Stoke-on-Trent. The eyesores may be no worse than those in other industrial areas, but they are less easy to escape. For Stoke has more dereliction within its boundaries than any other county borough in England.

Seventeen hundred acres, nearly one twelfth of the city's area, are officially termed derelict, and a further 1,000 acres could slip into this category with the closure of three or four collieries, a bit more railway, or a few clay workings.

But two years ago Stoke embarked on a programme to mop up the existing dereliction at a cost of about £4 millions, and it is now well on the way toward having the worst eyesores removed by 1973.

The extent of the problem is daunting. When Hanley Deep Pit closed a few years ago, it left a wasteland 1½ miles in circumference, containing tracks of black grit, one headstock, and two prime spoil heaps, all within a few minutes' walk of the city's chief shopping centre.

Among other black spots, each with its quota of mattresses and old cars, were seven

miles of defunct railway, a man pit with a capacity of two million cubic yards, several more colliery tips, and a polluted lake at Westport bounded by a canal, a gasholder, and the main line to Manchester.

Reclaiming sites like these has been going on in a small way ever since the war, but as there is no appreciable shortage of land in the city, there has been no incentive for private capital to redevelop the mess. Instead, the task has been left to the corporation which has in the past tended to use such sites for housing and for industry.

## New grants

Since 1967, however, a new system of grants has made it possible to think in terms of tackling one third of the dereliction in five years, and for the first time to devote some of the sites to recreation.

In a solemn little country like England, recreation is a dangerous word, redolent of Sabbath-breaking and dowering cherry trees, but it is this aspect of the work and the scale on which it is being attempted that are having the most marked effect on the city.

Of the sites tackled so far, Westport Lake is probably the most immediately impressive. A swampy area at one end is

being turned into a nature study area, top soil and rough grass have been laid everywhere, and the lake itself—measuring about half a mile round—has been cleaned out and given a bathing beach of pink shale in one corner.

Here, as elsewhere, the details are tough and appropriate: seats and a jetty are contrived from old railway sleepers, while bollards defining the car park are offcuts from telegraph poles. The trees as yet are almost too young to be seen, but already the area is serving its purpose. Any fine evening this summer has seen scores of people going down there to swim, to exercise a dog, to sail model boats, or to feed the swans that arrived out of the blue as if to give the place their seal of approval.

Nor are there any of the visual affronts that blight so many conventional parks: there is no cement, no tarmac, no green paint, no Please Keep Off notices, in fact no exhortations of any kind. It is simply a varied and undemanding space, contrived for our delight with that special kind of care that hides its own fingermarks.

At the other extreme is the old Hanley Deep colliery site, where although the bulk of the work has been done, the results have barely begun to show.

Builders have softened the rigid geometry of the spoil

heaps, the grass is growing, and thousands of trees have been planted, but few of the trees are more than shoulder high. Indeed the spruce are mostly the size of a pekingese.

With a touch of arrogance, they call this Central Forest Park, although it will hardly begin to be a forest before 1980. Yet already it is a park to the children who rush out on to it with a football as soon as they come home from school; it is a park to the housewives who pause to rest a weary shopping basket on their way home from Lewis's, as well as to the man who trains his albatross there. (One hopes they also enjoy the fact that the city architect who is finally responsible for creating the park is a Mr Plant.)

## Railways

A more familiar problem, however, is posed by the city's disused railways. Out in the countryside, these sometimes become the basis for linear parks, but in this city the aim is to use them for transport—albeit cycling and walking—with some careful planting to make the most of them.

For Stoke is lucky with these particular relics: one stretch of track was an old mineral railway reaching into the south of the city, while another was

an urban loop line, running north from Hanley to Cobridge, Burslem, and Tunstall. With a gap of only half a mile between them, these two lengths run like a backbone from the open country in the north to within a mile of the southern boundary.

And if one is tempted to choke over the idea of potters cycling merrily to work down tattered-up railway cuttings, the planners reply that cyclists have been using these cuttings as a short cut ever since the rails were lifted; and since there are 14 schools within a few hundred yards of the loopline alone, the old railways have been doing a useful job by keeping children off the main roads. The shrubs and grass are quite literally an afterthought.

This respect for the uses the public had found for such sites is a recurring theme in the programme: children were kicking footballs around Hanley Deep long before anyone thought of planting a forest there, and a few intrepid bathers were using Westport Lake even in its old polluted state.

For even with the help of Government grants, there is still about £1 million to be found from the rates in a city that is relatively poor for its

size, so the utmost tact has been used to keep the public's goodwill at every stage along the way.

It was tactful to spread the first improvements widely throughout the city so that all six towns could feel the benefit; it was tactful to keep clear of party politics: it was tactful to ask the public if it wanted the spoil heap beside Burslem Cemetery to be flattened ("No," said the public, and after a bit of plastic surgery by the bulldozers, it now awaits its trees).

## Dividends

By now there are clear signs that this policy of tact is paying dividends, for there have been several hundred gifts of money to pay for trees in the new parks, and there is noticeably little vandalism.

Yet the need for tact has not overridden the need to get the mess cleared up as quickly as possible, and in the archives at the Town Hall there are some spectacular pictures of earth-moving machinery pushing a million cubic yards of slag heap into an old marl pit. But why are all the bulldozers enveloped in clouds of steam? Well it was a rainy day, they explain, and of course the slag heap was still burning.

## JAMES NICHOLSON on development

STANDING on a piece of spoiled land in Stoke, breathing in the faintly sulphurous air and, through smarting eyes, staring at the low lines of houses, kilns, and pit chimneys, one can only guess and fear the effects of such a physical environment on the future prosperity and quality of life in the city.

Stoke-on-Trent is a town which seems to have accumulated like a byproduct of its own industry. Shops, housing, public buildings, roads all seem to have been created to meet the needs and conform to the requirements of the potteries

and the pits. It is better to have industry conforming to the requirements of a community.

Fortunately for Stoke its planners recognise this can only happen if new industry can be attracted to the area by bringing with it new job opportunities, new purchasing power and to break the hold of the two main industries on the way of life.

They also recognise that in order to attract industry it will first be necessary to give the six towns which make up the City of Stoke, new shopping centres, new houses, areas of recreation, new public buildings and new roads. It all needs to be done very quickly. Some

of Stoke's plans have been on the drawing boards since 1948. In the view of Mr J. W. Plant, City Architect, Stoke loses touch with each passing year.

Signs of some town centre redevelopment are in evidence, particularly in Hanley, where there is the nucleus of a new shopping precinct and new car parks. But there are problems and questions.

Stoke's six towns spread over an urban industrial area 12 miles long and four miles across. Hanley is, in some respects, pivotal as a town centre but it is debatable how far people will travel through this sprawling city to shop. Does Stoke need one major shopping centre or six?

Proposals for the reorganisation of local government have thrown development plans in Stoke out of gear as they have in other local authorities. As everyone waits it seems inevitable that some plans will be shelved or abandoned. Will this happen to Stoke's plans for a new civic centre?

## Housing

Perhaps most fundamental of all to the environment of Stoke is the housing problem. More than anything it is the long rows of terrace houses with potteries facing them and factories at the ends of streets which makes so much of Stoke drab. Just looking at them saps the vitality.

There are 5,000 dwellings in Stoke officially classed as slums by the Medical Officer of Health. There may be 30,000 which an ordinary middle class person would call slums. In the final analysis the second form of classification may be more to the point.

The corporation is building roughly 500 new houses every year. In addition to this a high proportion of the existing 30,000 council houses become vacant every year as tenants leave the area or decide to buy their own houses in the private

sector. Because of this and because it is, in an increasing number of cases, more economic to pay off a mortgage than to pay council house rents, many of them need damp-proof courses, bathrooms, and better plumbing.

This might help people to live more comfortably but it seems likely to do little to improve appearances. Stoke and it is the appearance of Stoke the corporation believes is at the root of many of its economic problems of slow industrial growth and declining population.

One of Stoke's other economic problems is that pottery manufacture and coal mining have provided just enough economic momentum to prevent the city from being granted development area status. If Stoke had been a development area during the past few years a cure for its problems, economic and environmental, might have been further advanced.

Except that its level of unemployment is just below the national average Stoke has most of the problems of a development area. Its industries are contracting, its people are leaving, and it has too much run-down property.

But while development areas are getting outside help with their problems, Stoke must help itself. To this extent the city is interesting from the economic planning point of view. Can it, in the long run, do better with only the energy of its own people and any natural advantages it might have, than a development area which has a range of special inducements to attract new industry? The city architect thinks it can—in spite of its obvious disadvantages.

But what, in the absence of development area grants, has Stoke got to commend itself to industrialists looking for room to expand? Excellent communications is one thing. Stoke stands on the M6. There are plans to link it by a motorway spur to the M64. Work has already started on the new Pottery "D" road which will link the six towns directly to the M6. These road developments will give Stoke a unique central position in the United Kingdom.

## Countryside

In addition to communications Stoke is set in very attractive country which would provide living and leisure space for anyone working in the city itself. To the north and east is the Peak District National Park, to the west the pleasant countryside of Cheshire, and to the south-west Shropshire. All of this is readily accessible. Stoke is a long narrow town and towns of that shape are, generally speaking, easier to get out of.

It may be that Stoke's most potentially valuable asset is the large acreage of derelict land which for so long has added to the unattractiveness of the city. Not only is it capable of providing all the land the city is likely to need for industrial expansion but there is enough of it to provide large recreational areas for the population.

Stoke probably has more derelict land than any other city in Britain. The city itself covers 23,000 acres. At the moment there are over 1,000

acres of land which has been spoiled by industry. The corporation are not blind to its potential. Three years ago there were 1,700 acres of dereliction. Last year 500 acres were reclaimed. This achievement has been recognised by the Ministry of the Environment and no doubt represents the best performance of any city in Britain now tackling this problem.

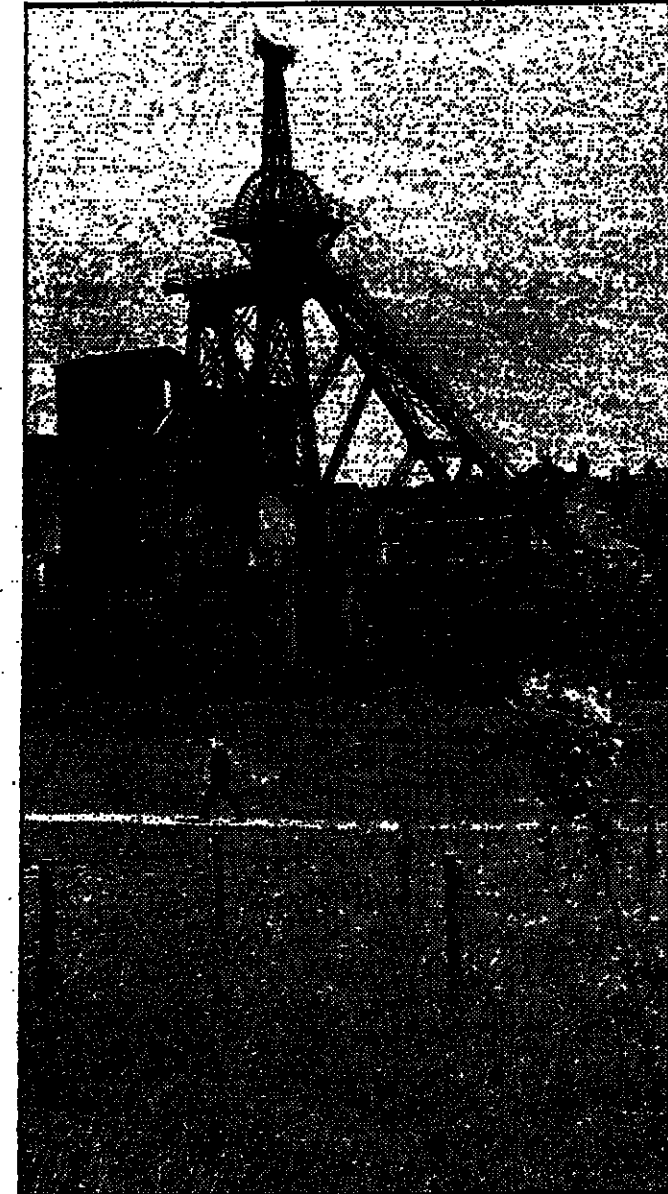
Most of this reclaimed land is currently being turned into parks and playing fields. Creating open space with green grass may be the first step in breaking the grip of industry on the environment.

The combination of land, imagination, and energy may in the long run prove far more potent in the revitalisation of Stoke than any amount of outside help. An example of what can be done with these ingredients plus a relatively small sum of money is the new sixth-form college, designed by the city's chief architect at a cost of only half a million pounds.

It stands on a hill overlooking Fenton. Architecturally it is imaginative as well as being very functional. It is easier on the eye than anything else in Stoke. From the building itself the sight of wide acres of open green grass blowing in the wind on almost every side raised one above the old environment both actually and spiritually.

The kind of vision which produced the sixth-form college could do much more. It has worked in other industrial areas with similar problems. At Killingworth in Northumberland, when Mr Roy Gazzard, architect of the new township there, was asked what should be done about a large pit heap in the background he saw it grassed over and said it was a zigzag. There are pit heaps as one approaches Stoke which have grassed over. There are disused quarries full of water with green reeds growing around them; there are distant steeples, towers, chimneys, and spires. Through half-closed eyes on a sunny day it looks strangely radiant.

## A Guardian Special Report



### Industrial & Commercial Properties in the City of Stoke on Trent

- 1—Hanley. To Let on Lease 23,000 sq. feet (approximately). Factory (mainly N/light one storey brick construction)
- 2—Fenton. For Sale. 30,000 sq. feet (approximately). FREEHOLD FACTORY (mainly skylighted open storey open area) with land of 20,000 sq. yards
- 3—Burslem. 5,000 sq. feet Warehouse unit under construction.
- 4—Longton. For Sale. Old Factory or Warehouse is industrially zoned area Site approximately 2,000 sq. yards. Building approximately 20,000 sq. feet. Three floors. Centre heating to major areas Main road frontage.

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Shortland Typists Course 1 and 2 years  
Certificate in Office Studies  
Six months' Intensive Secretarial Course  
In many cases students may be assisted financially by means of grants towards fees, accommodation and travelling expenses. Details may be obtained on application.  
In view of the demand in the past for all these courses, persons who are interested are advised to write or telephone to the following as soon as possible:  
The Registrar, College of Building and Commerce, The Concourse, Stoke Road, SHELTON, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 2DG.  
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## Just north of Stoke...

is an area long-famed for its skills in ribbon weaving. That's why Selectus settled in Biddulph in the early thirties.

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ANDREW TESSLER, an economist who has worked for many years as an export marketing consultant, argues that the real drag on British exports is a pattern of thinking—in Whitehall and in industry—which attaches too much importance to price and too little to selling. We could sell more at higher prices, he argues.

THIS ARTICLE is based on the conviction that it is well within the power of British industry to generate an export boom—even today—a conviction based on recent studies in various parts of the world and on observations of the marketing methods and pricing policies of our main competitors. Accordingly, a few simple proposals are presented for achieving this much needed objective.

There is no need to emphasise what a blessing an export boom would be for the country as a whole. It would stimulate growth, reduce unemployment and encourage investment particularly in capital-intensive activities which—unlike consumption-led booms—contribute much more to increased productivity.

There is hardly anyone who doubts the advantages. Why then is it not under way?

There are two main arguments against it. They represent recent fashions in thinking, and are still sufficiently persuasive to influence action or—more precisely—inaction.

The first argument is that of the economists. They maintain that booming exports were possible in 1969 and 1970, but by now our competitive price-advantages have been eroded, and the objective is no longer within reach.

The second argument is that of industrialists. They are satisfied that exports are progressing quite well but it would not pay to seek further expansion since exports are deemed to be less profitable than selling in the home market.

On the face of it both arguments are convincing enough. But are they?

Take the economic argument first. Throughout the past 25 years economists attempted to explain developments in terms of exchange rates, comparative costs and price-levels, wage-rates, etc. Few have appreciated that with the rapidly changing conditions of international trade and

modern marketing these seemingly basic considerations go only a little way to account for the success of a country's export efforts.

Those of us who have had an economic education and a close up view of international trade in action have noticed lots of things that did not fit in with economic principles.

To begin with, there were many British products cheaper in price and better in quality than foreign goods, which still did not sell abroad. This was the case even with products strictly comparable with competing foreign goods, such as fractional horsepower motors—a 60 watt, 110-volt electric lamp and so on, which were highly standardised products.

During the past 10 years in particular over widening sectors of industry (covering both consumer and semi-industrial products), considerations increasingly divorced from prices and costs, have become more and more decisive. Design, styling, packaging, and advertising are the standard marketing package. Credit terms, delivery dates, personal relations, technical-service and development assistance have also become steadily more important than price, and apply to capital goods even more than consumer goods.

In a nutshell: whether we export more does not depend on our prices being 5 per cent higher or 10 per cent lower, it depends primarily on management-policy which determines whether to go in for more exports, and spend the money to do it.

Of course, if our cost and price-structure were to be hugely out of alignment with our major competitors, the issue would be an ECONOMIC and not a MANAGEMENT problem (and talk of devaluation—a la Kaldor—every four or five years would be appropriate). However, today we are faced with an entirely different situation. Not only are we able to compete successfully in the Common Market (our exports have risen by some 50 per cent between 1965 and

1969) but we are doing even better in the much more difficult American and Japanese markets—with an increase of some 60 per cent between 1965 and 1969. Yet we are doing less well in the Free Trade Area where we have tariff preference. The reason why—in spite of our price-advantages—we are not doing so well in EFTA is because of our diminishing marketing effort (fewer men, less travel) in a scattered group of small markets. This situation itself is precisely the reverse of that postulated by economic theory.

What about the second objection, coming from industry, that exports are not profitable enough to warrant more effort? This again looks plausible on the face of it. For if a company's products yield 5 or 10 per cent less abroad than in the home market, exports must be less profitable.

However, this view rests on a somewhat primitive assessment of "costs." The "overhead" portion of total costs has to cover a hundred and one items which relate to the home market only and have nothing whatsoever to do with exports. For example, the selling organisation covering the home market; advertising and publicity in the home market; warehouses and depots; fleet of cars and lorries; entertainment; canteen; stationery, post, telephone; interest charges to finance stocks in the home market; interest on debtors in the home market; accounts department.

The above 10 items have nothing to do with exports and they should realistically be taken out of the total when costing for export. This is one

argument for marginal costing of exports; not, be it noted, for marginal pricing for it is the market which should determine the price, not costs—British prices are frequently considerably lower than need be.

There may be no justification, therefore, for suggesting that exports are not as profitable as home sales even if—sometimes—they fetch 5 or 10% less, this depends on relative selling costs.

Many markets would sustain an increase in our prices provided that part of the resulting funds are used for giving still greater impetus to the sales drive abroad. Comparative export prices since devaluation support this view, as the Treasury pointed out this month. Observation has repeatedly confirmed that neither the Germans nor the Japanese are running their export-booms on "low prices" witness the small effect of Germany's revaluation in 1969.

The importance of this issue can hardly be over-emphasised. According to a CBI survey the following industries are working below capacity:—

Industry	Capacity utilised per cent
Textiles	62
Metals	63
Building materials	55
Capital goods	51
Vehicles	49
Electrical engineering	49
Mechanical engineering	45
Paper and printing	45
Chemicals	43
Food	35

It is ironic to reflect that it is precisely in some of these industries where international trade is growing fastest.

What action should industry take to exploit international markets? As a "crash-programme" bound to yield almost immediate results—and capable of implementation within some six months—I would suggest the following:—

1. Increase, at once, the frequency of your visits to your best markets. This is the weakest link in our international marketing policy. (If travel were to double we would still be operating at about half the German frequency, let alone the Japanese effort.)

2. Engage more export-salesmen, and give them clear cut responsibilities for well defined areas.

3. Devote the overwhelming part of your effort to those (few) markets where your progress during the past few years was greatest. (Remember the most important factor in international marketing is concentration.)

The question might well be asked "Is it really as simple as all that?" To many well-intentioned people this oversimplified diagnosis smacks of naïveté verging on "charlatanism." Be that as it may (and whatever the appeal of this "inelegant and uncomplicated" diagnosis for our intellectual elite) the fact is that it is lack of travel, lack of manpower and lack of concentration that is mainly responsible for our sluggish performance. Surveys show that British firms cover more export markets, yet with far smaller staffs, than the Germans and Japanese.

There is no other sensible conclusion from the fact that the growth of British sales is slowest where British price advantages are greatest and it is not "lack of efficiency" or lack of "competitive ability" that is preventing Britain from selling more. The opportunities are there.

Anthony Harris writes: We present Mr Tessler's views not only because they are cheerful and provocative, but based on wide practical experience, but because they are an important corrective to the usual view. I am by no means clear that there is as much difference as he argues between the devaluation argument of Professor Kaldor and his own—both of them believe that export demand leads to healthier growth than home demand, but where Professor Kaldor would improve export margins through the exchange rate, Mr Tessler believes we could simply raise prices. But the important point is that it is profitability rather than price which is the central issue in many markets and products—a fact which Whitehall failed to appreciate in 1967.

Devaluation was an opportunity to raise (sterling) prices and intensify marketing effort, but much official propaganda was aimed at persuading exporters to cut foreign exchange prices, when in many cases this was precisely the wrong strategy. Mr Tessler's view may be a half truth, but it is the other half of the official half-truth of 1967. Official thinking has since moved toward a more central position; much thinking in industry is undoubtedly, as usual, behind the times.

## National Savings rise

The upward surge in National Savings continued during May, with net receipts rising to £49 million—the highest figure since January 1969—the National Savings department announced yesterday. The figure, with interest and minus Savings Bond redemptions, is equal to £52.5p.

The total remaining invested in National Savings at the end of May was £8,849 million.

Premium Savings Bond sales leapt from £13.3 million in April to £28.2 million in May. Allowing for a slight rise in the month, it was more than £13 million higher than the previous month and nearly seven times more than the May 1970 figure.

National Savings Certificate sales shot up from £43.3 million in April to £68 million in May. In spite of a 50 per

cent repayment increase compared with the previous month, the net figure was £5.5 million higher at £18.3 million—the highest since September 1968. Trustee Savings Banks continuing and deposit accounts made a substantial contribution to the surplus for the month. Net receipts of £8.5 million for their ordinary accounts reflects a turn round of some £10 million in the May 1970 position.

## Demand gap is growing

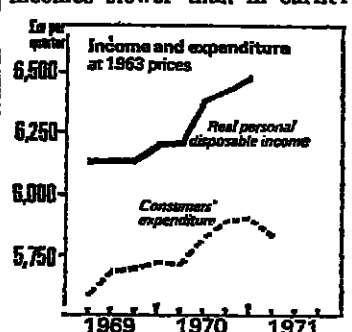
The continuing rise in national savings is, ironically, bad news for the economy. Together with the large continuing inflow into building societies, it represents the reluctance of ordinary people to spend their incomes.

By ANTHONY HARRIS  
As is shown in the latest official chart, it is lacking willingness to spend rather than a shortage of spending power which is causing the recession in demand—a rise in savings in spite of

accelerating inflation which is the exact reverse of the "flight from money" which was widely expected when inflation first began to gather pace. (This was an important sub-theme in the Conservative election campaign of 1970.)

Certainly until the end of March real disposable incomes—the real buying power of after-tax incomes—was rising quite steeply; but real consumer spending—spending corrected for price rises—levelled out and began to fall (this was partly because of the postal strike).

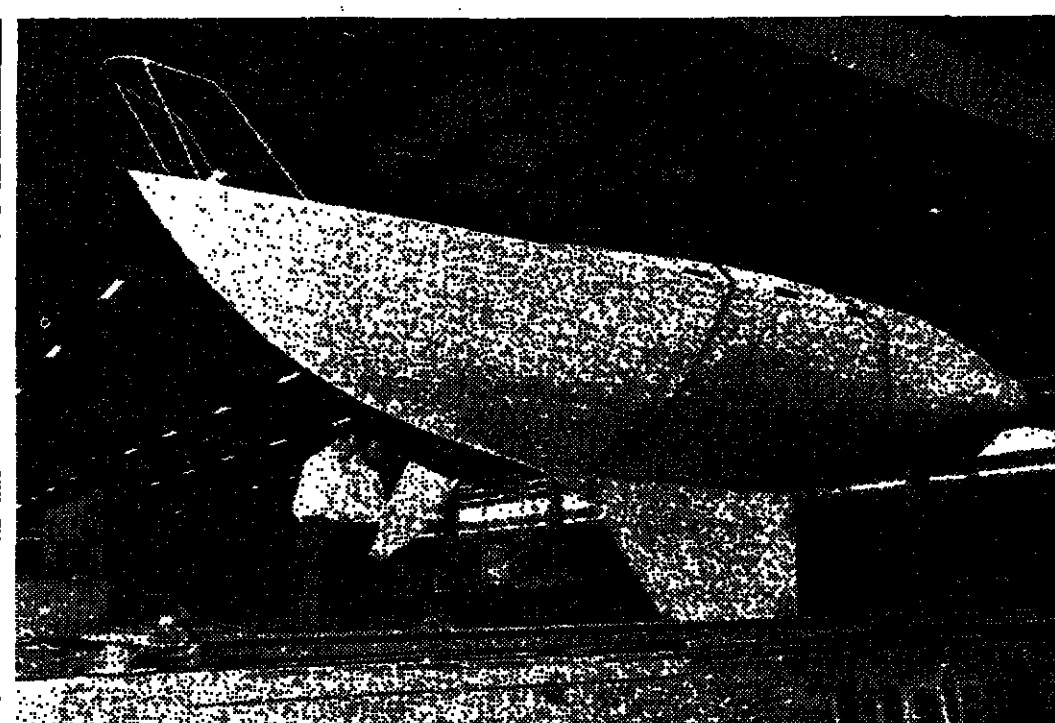
By March, price inflation was faster and the growth of incomes slower than in earlier



months: the fact that savings could reach new records under such circumstances is a heavily bearish indicator. In the short run, the rise in savings suggests that the Government could safely make a further reduction in taxation (the enormous rise in taxes under Mr Jenkins was designed to create "saving" in the public sector, but public investment could now be financed by private saving).

In the longer run, the piling up of savings makes the economy more unstable—generating a recession while the savings are built up, but accumulating a store of private spending power which could be unlocked quite suddenly when the confidence of consumers in prospects for the economy and for jobs is restored. The sluggish demand for loans is building up a similar store of purchasing power in the banks.

For the moment, however, the prospect is for a deeper recession and a further build-up of savings, since industry is improving its profit margins by raising prices and at the same time cutting its capital spending plans.



Due to be launched next month this 30ft. Half-Ton Cup class racing yacht is of welded construction using Alcan aluminium alloy. Ryton Marine of Northumbria are building the boat to Robert Tucker's design which allows for either fast racing with full IOR genoa or for cruising with a cutter rig

## Twinlock pre-tax profit leaps by 31 pc

Twinlock, the Beckenham-based business stationery and systems group of companies, has announced a 31 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the year ended February 28, 1971, at £403,127 compared with £307,473, when heavy financial investment ahead of decimalisation hit profit. Group turnover rose by 18 per cent from £5,389,537 to £6,353,056.

The absence of immediate tax relief on the losses incurred by one of their overseas subsidiaries resulted in profits after tax rising only 17 per cent to £229,330.

The recommended final dividend is 2½ per cent making a total for the year of 4 per cent, equivalent to 3½ per cent for 1969-70.

**Atkins Bros holds payout**  
Atkins Brothers (Hosiery), the Hinkley-based hosiery and knitwear group, is effectively maintaining its dividend, even though pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 have fallen from £335,302 to £250,332.

The board is recommending a final dividend of 8½ per cent which makes a total of 13½ per cent, equivalent to the 15 per cent declared the previous year on smaller capital.

**Clyde Paper cuts loss**  
The Glasgow-based Clyde Paper Company has cut back its annual trading loss from £265,274 to £120,327, but has again passed its dividend for the year to March 31. The reduced loss was achieved on

turnover which was £117,000 lower at £3,633,000.

The chairman, Mr Allan McLeod, said that the board has decided to discontinue the manufacture of certain grades of paper which had become unprofitable.

He said that the proceeds of sale of papermaking plant and machinery was likely to be materially less than book value, and that the amount of these book losses could not be accurately determined.

It had thus been decided to establish a reorganisation pro-

vision of £160,000 against which book losses on disposal of assets, redundancy payments, and other terminal losses would be charged in due course. This sum has been transferred from revenue reserves.

The company's auditors, Alexander Sloan and Company, make their auditors' report subject to two comments. They say that the reorganisation provision is based on estimates provided by the management, and that they are unable to express an opinion on the value of the investment in the subsidiary company, Flowrap.

## CITY COMMENT

### Not such an odd tie-up?

INTUITION is likely to play an important part in the early market performance of Lincroft Kilgour which starts life as a public company this week via a placing of 35 per cent of the capital at a price of 40p per share by brokers Rowe Rudd. This rag trade company has a short profit record in its present form, but an association with two George Best marketing companies gives a touch of glamour. The group was formed out of what may seem an odd tie-up between Lincroft, a ready-to-wear men's clothing firm concentrating on the mass market for trendy clothes, and Kilgour, a Mayfair bespoke tailor making suits in the £130 bracket.

Not surprisingly, a split of the recent figures shows Lincroft as the fast-growing end of the business with profits rising from £1,500 in 1967-8 to £73,000 in 1969-70. Kilgour achieved profits of £64,000 in 1967-8 and £81,700 in 1969-8 before falling back to £37,000 in 1969-70. About half the money being raised by the placing will cover the cash element of the purchase price of Kilgour. The impression is that the new owners have the resources and the expertise to give a strong push forward to a company which has a high reputation here and in the US for quality work. Lincroft, which is having its

work cut out to meet demand is increasing capacity to turn out suits and jackets. Shirts, which are marketed through 700 outlets, are also being vigorously promoted.

The board estimates that the enlarged group's profit is now running at £175,000 against £130,000 for 1968-70. On this basis, the forecast 27 per cent dividend which offers a yield of 6.75 per cent at the placing price, would be covered nearly twice by earnings of 5.25p per share.

Dealings will start on Thursday on a P/E of 7.52—a rating which discounts the uncertainties of the clothing sector. A small premium would not be a surprise.

### PILKINGTON BROS Nearer the mark

WELL, WELL! It looks as if the pre-prospectus forecast that we made for Pilkington Brothers ahead of the share marketing was a little nearer the mark than the official one. We predicted a fall to around £12 millions for 1970-71, the official forecast was for £10.4 millions. Over the weekend came the news that profits were in fact £13.9 millions. Our October comment suggested a return to £16 millions for the current year as a minimum expectation, so it will be interesting to see if there is any official confirmation of this in the report.

## Evans of Leeds comes to market

Evans of Leeds, a property and anticipated increases investment and trading group, rental income during the year is coming to the market with an offer for sale of 1,500,000 ordinary 25p shares at 80p per share. The application lists for the shares, being offered for sale by Hambros Bank, will open on Thursday (June 24).

The directors believe that the company owning the share capital of the 17 companies ending March 31, 1972, should, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, be not less than £250,000—on the basis of known

Evans of Leeds is a hold company owning the share capital of the 17 companies ending March 31, 1972, should, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, be not less than £250,000—on the basis of known Property Group.

## Competition needed

A call for more competition between rail and road transport is contained in a study, "Transport for Passengers," published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Written by an economist, Mr John Hibbs, it urges more competition in the bus industry and between rail and road transport. While not a panacea for all ills this is seen as "a necessary reform which cannot be but help society to secure an adequate and viable public transport industry without denying ourselves the very real economic and social advantages of the private car."

Transport for Passengers (IEA, 50p).

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London.

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## HIGHAMS LIMITED 'A Challenging Year'

Highlights from the Circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Alec E. Highams, O.B.E., J.P.

\* A thorough investigation into product development, management structure and the company's financial position has been completed. The results of this investigation will be published in the form of a report to the shareholders.

\* Cotton and Flaxseed Shelling - a decline in prices continued in this Division. Two successful contracts were secured for the year.

\* Further substantial profits were achieved.

\* Children's Clothing - profits have grown during the year and will be even higher in 1971.

\* Motorcycles - our new company motorcycles and mopeds are selling very well and we believe that these products will become a major part of our business.

\* Dividend - The Board is recommending a Final Dividend of 4½p which, in addition to the 4½p interim dividend, would make 9½p for the year. (Total 1970-71 10½p).

\* Future - The Board is very confident with regard to the current year and the prospects for the future. The Board is confident that the company will continue to grow and prosper.

HIGHAMS LTD., World Bank Mills, Accrington, Lancs.

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4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.

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\* A 25-year SIP Plan for £5 a month linked to one of our unit trusts would have secured this year for over £10,000.

## SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Part of one of the largest and most experienced money-management organisations in the country, in existence for over 30 years and handling funds of £500 million for over 700,000 people.

Self-invest







# RACING GUARDIAN

## next time

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

The comparative betting odds at the Royal Ascot meeting last week between the books and the tote have never worked out more evenly. Allowing for the tax deduction on tote dividends but not on the starting price, the tote win paid better than the books in 12 races and the books paid best in 11 races.

The prices were close together in practically every race, the biggest variation being in the Coventry Stakes won by Sun City at 20-1. Here the tote paid 14-1. This must have given a shock to those who claim that only horses coming at the 10-1 are worth backing at tote odds.

The bookmakers also scored in the two most difficult handicaps of the week which suggests that punters knew what was going on. Picture Boy, winner of the Hunt Cup at 11-1, paid 8-10 on the tote. Whistling Post, 11-2 winner of the Wokingham

Handicap, who came into the market at 8-1, paid a tenth over 7-2 on the tote. The books also scored over the market drifter Seafield, 3-1 against a tote price of 6-4 and on another drifter, handicapper winner, Hardbake at 10-1 against the tote's 7-1.

Contrary to the usual run, in most instances the tote over the books was the better bet. The best tote dividend was the almost 6-1 forecast Ricketon and Parthenon in the Queen Alexandra Stakes. They were the only

two horses in the race capable of staying the distance, suggesting a reverse forecast was a must.

Normally at the end of the Ascot meeting one has a list of future winners of more than a dozen. On account of the going much of the form will have to be entirely discounted but nevertheless a few good horses came to light.

The Irish-trained Parnell won the Queens Vase so easily that his chance cannot be ignored in the Irish Sweepstakes on Saturday. He is classically bred by the Duke of Devonshire and is owned by Nearer. He appears to act on any going and will certainly not be beaten for lack of stamina.

The form in the race may not amount to much but he finished nine lengths in front of Windsor, who was strongly fancied and had won two previous races. Parnell has yet to be beaten after six outings this season and he should be able to secure at least a place in Saturday's classic.

The Coventry Stakes, Stately Castle could not act on the ground. He was also slow in his stride and his form must be entirely ignored. Having done a fast time in his only outing in Ireland, he must be kept on a short list the next time he appears.

In the game race Lord Rosebery's Exbury really well for Ewe furlongs. It is clear he must have given in the ground to show the best but the reason he lost the race was lack of stamina. I should be waiting for him to give five furlongs on soft ground in slightly inferior company to what he met at Ascot.

Celtic Cone was one of the easiest winners of the week, the Ascot Stakes. He acted well in the ground but Westward Ho, who started one of the three favourites with Celtic Cone, could not act at all. His previous form suggested this would be the case. He certainly had every chance of winning the race but he was not in the form to do so.

Richard Baerlein's Selections—Map—Rodens Grey (Nott 7-10). Next best—Hunting Tower (Windsor 3-30).

on Westward Ho next time out on good ground.

The form of No Mercy in the Jersey Stakes was far too bad to be true. He tried to make all the running and this ended in utter failure. He had been totally unsuited by the soft ground in his previous race in France but he is a very useful three-year-old and I refuse to condemn him on his last two runs.

Super Honey has certainly had a lot of racing but this and hardly have been the cause of his defeat in the Coronation Stakes where she started 11-8 favourite. No horse during the week went down worse and I suggest on firm ground she will be a useful winner of this form without ever being good enough to beat the winner Magic Flute. This filly came right back to her two-year-old form.

Lady Lantini was an unlucky winner of the St. Faith from behind Taranto at a critical stage of the race. She will soon be in the winning enclosure.

Philip of Spain may be one of the fastest two-year-olds of the season. By Tudor Melody out of a mare by Matador, he may get beyond six furlongs but up to that distance it will take an exceptional juvenile to beat him.

Charling was probably the most impressive two-year-old loser of the season. The first son of Carlowton to be seen on a racecourse, he put in a tremendous run over the last two furlongs.

He will never be saddled unless there is good soft ground. For like his sire, he will be unable to act on the firm. Next time out he will know far more about his own strength and could easily give the best long-distance youngsters. That does not mean he will stay the distance of the Derby, for he is still a bit stoutly bred on the dam's side.

Saraceno and Sol' Argent, the two English raiders, were unplaced in the Gran Premio di Milano in Italy yesterday. The first prize of the race was won by Weimar, ridden by Sandro Atzeni, and trained by Ettore Garri.

Richard Baerlein's Selections—Map—Rodens Grey (Nott 7-10). Next best—Hunting Tower (Windsor 3-30).

# Largy Spartan napped

## Canterbury must be struck off

By DAVID FROST

By SIMON CHANNON

As long as Blue River Wonder (2-30) can act on testing ground—and this must be taken on trust—the second division of the Temple Maiden Plate at Windsor this afternoon is at his mercy.

On his only appearance Blue River Wonder was a most promising third at Falloway and sold a high price on a going of 10-1. He is sure to be a lot better for the outing and give his excellent trainer, Paul Smyth, his 50th winner.

For the nap I look to Largy Spartan (3-30) in the Oakley Green Handicap. He won easily from the useful Crazy Rhythm in mud at Kempton last month and has since finished third behind Taranto at the same course when set an extremely hard task at the weights.

In the first division of the Fildes Handicap I fancy the top-weight Welsh Lullaby (4-0) who was gaining her second victory of the season when disposing of Landseer at Ripon last time out, when the second division may go to Charter Hill (6-0), who scored a gamble on Royal Hat at Brighton a week ago. Even with a fifth place he could hardly be called over-weighted with 7st 7lb.

At Nottingham Honorable (7-25), a course winner, should not be missed in the Banner Handicap. At Sandown on his latest appearance he was Astropac to a neck with a host of useful horses behind him.

Antiversion Song (8-5) made a promising first appearance at Sandown, although at the same course, a deal of improvement is expected in the Plumtree Maiden Plate.

Criss (7-0), heavily backed when half a length second in Weep No More at Teesside last week, appears well treated with 7st 8lb in the Wath Handicap at Sandown.

At Edinburgh that magnificent old sprinter Le Garcon d'Or is going for his 32nd win in the Waterloo Apprentice Handicap. He has never run the distance of this season in under four minutes to six, when they finished in the first two places of the Glendon race at Leicester on Saturday.

Kirkbride won in 3min. 38.2sec and Weatherhead improved by nearly two seconds with a time of 3min. 35.5sec. This sort of pace is required for the purpose of achieving the European Championship qualifying standard, winning the title calls also for a tactician, like John Whetton, who won in Athens two years ago. At least, though, it is a comfort to see that the runners who have so many talented runners who have, as it were, passed their O levels.

The other four are Walter Williams, decisive winner of the Inter-Counties mile, Brendan Foster, bronze medal winner of the 1500 metres in the Commonwealth Games, and Norman Brown, a former 1000 metres champion, who has been improving in the 1500 metres, and is now a strong contender for the 1500 metres in the Commonwealth Games.

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Blenheim, June 20

New Zealand rugby lost face and friends in the squalid turf-murder surrounding the Lions' courageous victory by a goal, a try, and two penalty goals to a not or would not see much of what was going on. He tried to gain a measure of control in the second half, but by then it was too late. He had let too much slip by in the first half.

In the second place, the New Zealand Rugby Union appeared to condone yesterday's skulduggery in picking two of Canterbury's worst offenders against the laws on foul play in their squad for next Saturday's Test match. If it be argued that it was the selectors of the New Zealand team who chose the All Blacks, the fact is that the squad was publicly announced in person by Jack Sullivan, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union.

He could have followed the example set by M. Ferrasse, selector of the French team, in the Federation, when his selectors omitted Roger Bogaert from France's party to tour South Africa. Sullivan could have used his authority to tell the New Zealand selectors to think again.

In the third place, Ivan Vodanovich, chairman of the New Zealand selectors, saw fit to make

Remembering the torrid match

ATHLETICS

Kirkbride leads

Weatherhead past

4-minute barrier

By JOHN RODDA

Suddenly, in this wet, windy summer, Britain is bristling with millers. John Kirkbride, the fastest men last year, and Adrian Weatherhead of Polytechnic Harriers, brought the number of men who have run the distance of this season in under four minutes to six, when they finished in the first two places of the Glendon race at Leicester on Saturday.

Kirkbride won in 3min. 38.2sec and Weatherhead improved by nearly two seconds with a time of 3min. 35.5sec. This sort of pace is required for the purpose of achieving the European Championship qualifying standard, winning the title calls also for a tactician, like John Whetton, who won in Athens two years ago. At least, though, it is a comfort to see that the runners who have so many talented runners who have, as it were, passed their O levels.

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By DAVID FROST

between Canterbury and the 1966 Lions, the New Zealand Referees' Appointment Committee were at fault in not nominating an international referee for this game. Yesterday's referee, either could not or would not see much of what was going on. He tried to gain a measure of control in the second half, but by then it was too late. He had let too much slip by in the first half.

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an inflammatory statement about the Lions' rucking and what may happen at Cardiff, the ground at Dunedin on which the first Test is to be played. He said that the Lions were "serving up the ball by lying on it and making no attempt to get free."

"This is why they suffered many injuries against Canterbury," he said. "The same thing will happen this Saturday if the All Blacks can't get at the ball. The Lions are risking injury in every ruck, and penalties by deliberately burying the ball. They must use other tactics on Saturday. Canterbury could become another Pashendeale."

This statement is so wide of the mark as to be laughable. It is not so full of menace. Vodanovich's remarks might have been true of the 1966 Lions, but no one who has watched the current Lions at practice could have fallen for such a tactic.

Carwyn James, the Lions' coach, on positive and constructive rucking, a result of painstaking efforts to get the ball cleanly and quickly from ruck.

Carwyn James said tonight he did not accept Vodanovich's basic premise. "We are not a five at rucks. We try to be a completely positive. We have very few rucks at all."

Doug Smith said he regretted that the term Pashendeale had been used, but that it would alter the Lions' approach to the game. "We shall insist in to win on Saturday by playing the type of rugby we have been playing since we came to New Zealand."

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## Windsor

SELECTIONS	
2-00 Barnitvah Boy	4-00 Welsh Lullaby
2-30 Blue River Wonder	4-30 Royal Captive
3-00 Royal Premiere	5-00 Pavillon
3-30 LARGY SPARTAN (nap)	5-30 Llandaff
	6-00 Charter Hill

COURSE POINTERS: A high draw is favoured in sprints at this figure-eight course. Royal Captive, Sun City and Lullaby are the leading jockeys. Trainers to note include John Dunlop, John Stoddard and Ken Coombs. Barnitvah Boy (2-0) is a well-bred, expensive newcomer.

TOTE DOUBLE: 5.0 &amp; 4.0. TREBLE: 2.50, 5.50 &amp; 4.50. (ALL RACES FROM STALLS) GOING: Soft.

2-00-TEMPLE MAIDEN PLATE: 2-Y-O; Div 1; 5f; winner £218 (24 runners).

1	(21)	Barnitvah Boy (C. Gaventa) J. Sutcliffe Jun 8-11 J. Mercer
2	(12)	000 Calcajan (M. Nelson) J. Cross 8-11 J. Mercer
3	(14)	000 Dolly's Mate (M. D. O'Leary) Ryan Price 8-11 J. Mercer
4	(15)	000 Farnham (C. Mitchell) J. Cross 8-11 J. Mercer
5	(16)	000 Jungle Shadow (P. Medley) J. Baldwin 8-11 J. Mercer
6	(17)	000 Lullaby (C. Gaventa) J. Sutcliffe Jun 8-11 J. Mercer
7	(18)	000 Lullaby (C. Gaventa) J. Sutcliffe Jun 8-11 J. Mercer
8	(19)	000 Lullaby (C. Gaventa) J. Sutcliffe Jun 8-11 J. Mercer
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